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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

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FOREWORD

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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

Following are translations of selected articles from various Soviet sources: three newspapers (Krasnaya zvezda, Sovetskiy flot, Sovetskiy patriot) and one periodical (Voyennyye znaniya). Source data for each individual article are given below.

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I. ACHIEVE NEW HEIGHTS IN MILITARY TRAINING

Krasnaya zvezda Red Star,
Moscow, Vol. 37, No. 5,
7 January 1960, p. 1

Unsigned article

The new year of 1960 should become a year of high achievements in combat and political training for the army and navy. It was with this firm resolution that the personnel of units and subunits began their winter training a little over a month ago. Efforts of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations were directed at introducing into the ranks as quickly as possible the young recruits who have come to replace those transferred to the reserves, and at the further improvement of the knowledge and skills of the older soldiers. This month of training has already brought many subunits their first successes.

The experience of leading subunits manifestly demonstrates that fruitful training and high quality of instruction are possible only under strict self-discipline and military regulations procedure, precluding the loss of valuable training time. It was precisely these questions which were recognized as being the most basic when winter training began in the company commanded by Capt. Sheverdin. Here, special attention was devoted to the undeviating observance of internal routine. Officers knew that the quality of training would, in the end, hinge upon how precisely and smoothly the entire life of the subunit would proceed.

Officers and noncommissioned officers have maintained and are maintaining order based on the regulations, do not ignore a single instance of violation of military discipline, and subordinate the entire life of the subunit to the resolution of training tasks, the review of plans for combat training, and the scheduling of training exercises. Soldiers and noncommissioned officers behave with great responsibility towards the tasks assigned them, and fervently fulfill their obligations. It must be added here that the company made a good showing in the individual combined arms training of young soldiers and in the training of older soldiers.

At the same time, genuine concern over the precise organization of duties and in the training of subordinates is not yet manifested everywhere. In certain subunits instances have been noted of a formal attitude towards the scheduling of training -- this basic document for the planning of the company's combat training. There are instances where training has been disrupted, exercises replaced by others less strenuous and already learned and, therefore, not requiring greater preparation on the part of its directors. In a number of subunits sufficient attention is not devoted to improving the training methods skills of the directors of training exercises; as a consequence,

training time is lost, a weakening, simplification, and superficial study of program material is tolerated, and plans for training are not fulfilled.

What are the reasons back of all these shortcomings? It is, above all, poor control by commanders over the course of training in their subunits. Not all company commanders, for example, make a systematic check upon the degree to which directors are prepared for training exercises, or conduct briefings with noncommissioned officers or give training in instructional methods. Relying upon past knowledge and the experience of subordinate commanders, they deem it feasible not to interfere in their training, figuring that everything will be all right even without them. This is an erroneous practice. Control is necessary under all circumstances. It enables the less experienced training directors to acquire the necessary skills, improves the level of their instructional methods, and provides an opportunity for making the training more interesting and instructive as well as using training time more productively.

The struggle for every minute of time is a struggle for new successes in the training of subordinates, and in their instruction and education. In this given instance we are not simply speaking of having training exercises begin on time, of having all enlisted personnel engaged in such training -- although this in itself is very important, but of conducting such exercises on a high instructional and organizational level in order that they might provide those being trained with new knowledge and skills, and enrich them with new experience. It is understandable, from all this, what tremendous significance there is in the tireless improvement of military training methods by our commanders and, particularly, by our noncommissioned officers.

The company commanded by Capt. Sheverdin was absolutely correct when, beginning with the very first days of winter training, it was able to organize the training of its noncommissioned officers. Here they well know how to make noncoms masters of the training of their subordinates, and how to cultivate in them the qualities necessary in a commander - a far from easy matter and one, therefore, on which neither effort nor time is spared. Here, special attention is devoted to the young noncoms who have only recently assumed their command functions in connection with the departure of their older comrades for the reserves. Concern over improving the knowledge and training skills of noncommissioned officers, a constant exactingness towards them, a systematic control over their activities and aid to them, produce good results. The number of squad leaders who are now masters of the training and education of soldiers is increasing in the company. A high degree of training of his subordinates is always achieved by Sergeant Kayerbayev, while Sergeant Aksenov, Junior Sergeant Kolesnik, and others have noticeably improved their training methods skills.

Winter training in units and subunits is in full swing. Our commanders are now deciding questions without which the combat organizations of squads, teams, and crews would be impossible: they are training soldier-specialists. The task consists of securing a high quality in this work, of providing for the unconditional fulfillment of combat and political training plans, of developing conscientious, morally and physically tempered soldiers with a mastery of complex combat material and weapons, capable of carrying out the most difficult tasks of modern combat. Constant concern over the training and education of subordinates -- this is what should be in the mind of every commander and political worker.

Every hour out on the training field, the firing range, and the tank course should enrich the soldier and should improve his combat mastery. And this is possible only when commanders creatively resolve all questions connected with the organization and conduct of training exercises, beginning with the planning of the training process and ending with summing up the results of every day, week, and month which passes. Much here depends upon political workers and party and Komsomol organizations. Together with commanders they should note everything that is new and progressive arising out of the training process and make all of it available to everyone, manifest an irreconcilability towards shortcomings in training and discipline, and struggle for the high quality of every training exercise.

Much has been done in units and subunits in order to increase the degree of organization in training, to secure combat training of high quality, and a high degree of vigilance and combat readiness in personnel. These efforts on the part of our soldiers have received deserving appraisal from the head of the Soviet Government, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, who proposed a toast at the New Year's Day reception in the Kremlin to the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, to the soldiers, sailors, noncommissioned officers, officers, generals, admirals, marshals, to all those who serve the Soviet people with honor and guard their borders.

In speaking at the reception of the program for total and complete disarmament, introduced by the Soviet Union before the General Assembly of the United Nations, comrade N. S. Khrushchev emphasized that if our proposal is adopted we are ready at any time to disband our army, and that all of our soldiers will welcome this decision. Yes, our Soviet warriors, so fervently defending the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party welcome universal disarmament with gladness. They support fervently also the idea of the unilateral reduction in our Armed Forces, and the emplacement of rockets to defend our borders. In this instance, with fewer personnel in our army and navy, we shall nevertheless be called upon to resolve the very same task -- that of vigilantly standing on guard for the security of our motherland. In entering

this new year of 1960, our Soviet soldiers give their word to their native Communist Party to work with full efficiency of effort, to attain new heights in their combat training, and to safely defend the creative labor of the builders of Communism.

II. THE MOTHERLAND IS CONCERNED ABOUT HER SONS

(BENEFITS FOR DEMOBILIZED PERSONNEL)

Krasnaya zvezda /Red Star/
Moscow, Vol. 37, No. 22
27 January 1960, p. 1.

Unsigned article

Newspapers yesterday published the decree of the Central Committee CPSU, the Council of Ministers USSR, "On Job Placement and Material and Cultural Provisions For Servicemen Released From the Armed Forces in Conformance with the Law of the New Considerable Reduction in the Armed Forces of the USSR." It is with a feeling of tremendous satisfaction that all the Soviet people, including men of the army and navy also, have greeted this decree, imbued with the spirit of the fatherly concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for its warriors transferred into the reserves or retired.

Soon, 1,200,000 troops, in keeping with the law adopted by the Supreme Soviet, USSR will turn in their arms and return to their native cities and villages. Everyone of them, naturally, is primarily interested in this question: how can one best apply one's efforts, where can one get the work he likes to do as quickly as possible? The decree of the Central Committee CPSU, and the Council of Ministers USSR provides a short and exhaustive answer to this question. All those released from the Armed Forces are to be placed in job which take into consideration their specialty and experience, but not later than a month after their arrival at their regular place of residence. Comrades who have been transferred to the reserves earlier well remember the great aid shown them by commissions for the job and housing placement of servicemen transferred to the reserves or retired, commissions which were organized under the executive committees of city and rayon soviets. Now, it is proposed to reactivate the work of these commissions, and to create them in places lacking them.

Along with the soldiers, sailors, and noncommissioned officers, there will be transferred to the reserves or retired, in accordance with the Law on the New Considerable Reduction in the Armed Forces, over 250,000 officers. The job placement of people in this category, of course, is considerably more complex. For many of the officers, having taken weapon to hand in their early youth, have not parted with them over a considerable length of time. They could not, in their time, acquire any kind of civilian specialty. But, at the time, our officers possess a great deal of experience in life and a good theoretical training. In any branch of industry, agriculture, transport -- everywhere where able organizers are needed, reserve officers can bring tremendous benefit. It is only necessary to aid

them in mastering civilian professions. The decree of the Central Committee CPSU, and the Council of Ministers USSR provides everything possible in order to provide officers transferred to the reserves with the opportunity to acquire production specialties.

The officer transferred to the reserves or retired who does not enjoy the right to a pension, is to receive a large amount of discharge pay. Open to him are the doors of all educational institutions. Officers are being given preference in enrollment in schools of the factory-plant training (FZU) type, and in production training courses. During their course of training they will be paid stipends equivalent to 75% of the salary of the jobs for which they are training: in no case will this stipend be less than 400 rubles a month.

Higher and secondary specialized educational institutions will accept with examinations, in the 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 school years, these officers transferred to the reserves in connection with the new reduction in the army and navy. This means that, from these officers within a few years, the national economy will get new engineers, technicians, and other specialists.

The Central Committee CPSU, and the Council of Ministers USSR have called upon the councils of ministers of union republics and the executive committees of local soviets to give priority in the assignment of housing to officers and to noncommissioned officers who have served beyond their conscription period, who have now been placed in the reserves or retired. This housing, which is to be provided them by no later than three months after they arrive at their regular place of residence, is to be assigned to them in accordance with existing housing list procedures. This article of the decree particularly clearly underlines the great concern of the party and government for the domestic placement of men released from the Armed Forces. It, at the same time, attests to the tremendous scale of housing construction within our nation.

Having put aside their weapons and said farewell to their comrades in arms, the men placed in the reserves well know they are going into the front lines of the Seven-Year Plan, where the victory of Communism is being achieved through selfless labor. Educated by the Communist Party, our Soviet warriors, irrespective of their duties and ranks, are ready to go where their motherland summons them, where a special degree of organization and discipline are required, and where their labor will bring the greatest benefit.

Their high sense of duty to their motherland calls our men to those places where conditions are more difficult, and where young people are particularly needed. Many of those released from the army and navy have gone every year, at the call of the Communist Party, to jobs and permanent residence in the regions of the North, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan, and to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the virgin and fallow lands. The spaces of the Soviet North and East are boundless, their natural wealth is vast. There is no doubt

that many tens and hundreds of thousands of those sent into the reserves in accordance with the new law will also wish to go to work in the Far North, in the Far East, and on the virgin and fallow lands. The party and government, supporting the aspiration of its patriots, is providing them with various types of privileges in order to aid them in transferring and sinking their roots into new places.

Military councils, political organs, commanders, and political workers should conduct explanatory work on a wide scale among the men being transferred into the reserves. It should be explained to them that they are being awaited at construction projects, at factories and plants, in the coal, metallurgical, petroleum, and chemical industries, in transport, in agriculture, and on the virgin and fallow lands.

The 21st Party Congress, in approving the Seven-Year Plan, has initiated a program for the full-scale building of Communism. The past year has shown that the Seven-Year Plan will be completed ahead of schedule. A guarantee of this is the wise leadership of the party and the labor heroism of the masses. There is no doubt whatsoever that the 1,200,000 men released from the army and navy will join the front ranks of the fighters for the Seven-Year plan, and will be heroes of Communist construction. And their comrades-in-arms, already considerably less in number, will guard all the more vigilantly the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and the security of their motherland.

*Already
completed by AF*

III. ARTILLERY YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Voyennoye znanie /Military Knowledge/
Moscow, Vol. 35, No. 11, November
1959, pp. 14-15

Col. (Ret) N. Nikiforov

On 19 November of this year the Soviet people will mark Artillery Day for the 16th time. It is with love and respect that they note the combat achievements and glory of our artillerymen, the great services of our renowned designers and workers of the defense industry, which provides our Armed Forces with first-class artillery ordnance,

The artillery of our motherland has a glorious history of many centuries. In battles with foreign invaders, our artillerymen have always done their considerable part in victory over the enemy. Since olden times the artillery has forged the path for its troops on the attack, and have blocked the enemy's path in defense.

Following the victory of the Great October, our artillery achieved unprecedented development and firmly took up a leading place among the artillery of all armies of the world, thanks to our attainments in industry, science, and engineering, and on the basis of an advanced and progressive Soviet military science.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government concern themselves constantly with the all-possible strengthening of the defensive power of our motherland, with the harmonious development of all branches and types of our Armed Forces, and have always devoted a great deal of attention to the improvement of artillery -- this chief fire striking power of the Soviet Army.

The services of Soviet artillery in the years of the Great Patriotic War are well known.

In the postwar period, our artillery has not ceased its development, but has continued and is still continuing to improve. Soviet artillerymen, just as the men of other branches and types of our Armed Forces, are vigilantly guarding the state interests of the USSR.

In recent times the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union have risen to a new level in their development, on the basis of the general improvement in the national economy of our nation, and our important achievements in the development of industry, science, and engineering. Our Armed Forces have achieved unprecedented power, being supplied with all types of modern combat material and armament, including atomic and thermonuclear weapons and rockets. It is understandable that the artillery of today is already not what it was even in the not so distant past.

What was the artillery of yesterday and what is it at the present time?

Types of Weapons

It was comparatively recently that one could still read in any textbook that artillery has as its armament three types of rifled guns: guns, howitzers, and mortars.

Guns are weapons with relatively long barrels, the greatest muzzle velocity, and greatest range of fire in comparison with other weapons.

Mortars are guns with the least muzzle velocity, with the shortest barrels and, therefore, with the shortest range of fire. Because of this, mortars have such a short trajectory that they are capable of reaching an enemy hiding in the steepest and deepest gorge, or in a deep ditch.

Howitzers are weapons halfway between guns and mortars. They combine the positive features of both the one and the other and are therefore the more universal weapon in combat.

World War I (1914-1918), however, brought about a important correction to this classification of weapons. To be found among artillery armament, in addition to guns, howitzers, and mortars, were a sufficiently large number of smooth bore trench mortars of various calibers. Inasmuch as trench mortars had much in common with mortars (a relatively short barrel, a high angle of elevation -- over 45 degrees, and therefore very short -- a "mortar" trajectory for shells as related to a short range), people began to say: "In modern artillery, mortars are represented chiefly by trench mortars."

World War II (1939-1945) again expanded the list of types of artillery weapons. Rocket weapons appeared on the fields of battle and soon won for themselves a place of honor. There also appeared the first long-range rockets and self-propelled missiles ("winged rockets").

In the post-war period all of these innovations received further wide-scale development.

Modern artillery, therefore, consists of many and varied systems of weapons. In addition to rifled guns, howitzers and mortars, recoilless weapons, combat vehicles armed with rocket artillery, and long-range rockets of various types and ranges now are a component part of this mighty branch of the armh.

In the air force, winged rockets (self-propelled missiles) have won a solid place for themselves, while in the anti-air defense troops, side-by-side with antiaircraft guns of small, medium and large caliber, antiaircraft rockets have gained an outstanding place.

Effective Range

In the Battle of Borodino (1812), the commanders-in-chief of the troops on either side -- Kutuzov and Napoleon -- were located approximately four miles from one another. With a good telescope they could see each other rather clearly, but only see each other:

do each other any direct harm they could not. There were no airplanes then, and the artillery of those days did not have a range of fire sufficient for the Russian guns to fire upon Napoleon's headquarters, or for the French to bring Kutuzov's headquarters under fire.

At that time the basic field artillery projectile was case shot, which could strike the enemy at distances up to 500 meters, while a cannon ball or shell could cover a distance of a little over one kilometer. Only the largest coast artillery guns in permanent emplacements had an effective firing range of up to four kilometers. But there were no such guns, of course, on the battlefield of Borodino.

By the end of the 19th century the effective firing range of artillery had already increased considerably. But even in World War I (1914-1918), the most "popular" firing range for field artillery was 2-4 kilometers, with their maximum range being 8-12 kilometers, while the most powerful coastal guns could fire at distances up to 30 kilometers. By the beginning of World War II, the artillery's range of fire had increased by another $1\frac{1}{2}$ times.

Only 14 years have passed since the end of World War II, But what an unprecedented diversity of opportunities in range of fire modern artillery possesses!

Together with trench mortars and recoilless weapons of small calibre, which can fire 3-4 kilometers, modern artillery possesses howitzers and guns with ranges of up to 30 kilometers or more, and rockets with a range of 50 or more kilometers. Rocket artillery has still another range of distance: rockets with operational missions possess a range reaching into the hundreds of kilometers, while the range of rockets with strategic missions runs into thousands of kilometers.

As is known, our nation was the first in the world to create inter-continental ballistic rockets, capable of striking the enemy with an atomic blast at any point on the earth.

From four kilometers to any point on the earth -- thus grew the artillery shell's radius of action over the past 100-150 years.

Firepower

When one thinks of the firepower of modern artillery, one thinks involuntarily of that portion of Pushkin's story, "The Captain's Daughter," describing the artillery firing upon the fortress of Belogorsk.

"We went out onto the rampart, a rise formed by nature and reinforced by palings... The gun had been dragged over to this spot the day before... Across the stoppe, at not too great a distance from the fortress, rode 20 horsemen... The people riding along the steppe, noticing the movement in the fortress, rode together into a group and began to discuss something among themselves. The commandant ordered Ivan Ignat'ich to bring his gun to bear on the throng and

and applied the match to it himself. The shot buzzed as it flew over them without doing any damage. The horsemen, scattering, immediately galloped from view and disappeared into the steppe."

As you can see, the work of the Belogorsk fortress' artillery was not very fruitful! But even if Ivan Ignat'ich had not missed, the shell fired by the gun would have done little harm: for it was simply an iron ball hardly bigger than an apple. The shell might have put one enemy soldier out of action only if it hit him directly. If it had struck the crowd of them, it might have disabled several persons.

True, the artillery of the Belogorsk fortress was not the last word in equipment even for its time: there already existed, in the 18th Century, various grenade shells and bombs. Upon exploding, they would have inflicted wounds through their fragments at a radius of 10-15 paces.

In the 19th, and particularly in the 20th Century, the casualty radius of the fragments of one shell or mortar shell had been increased to several dozens of meters. In connection with this, the firepower of artillery increased very much.

Modern artillery possesses an extraordinary variety of means for inflicting casualties. There have been retained shells which, similar to the cannon ball, can penetrate the target only at the point of impact. This is a compact armor-piercing (without an explosive charge) and subcaliber projectile. But, in penetrating the target only at the point of impact, these projectiles are capable of piercing the solid armor of modern tanks. The shells of guns, howitzers, and combat vehicles bearing light rocket artillery, and trench mortar shells can inflict casualties at dozens of meters from the spot where the shells explode, while the force of the gases formed during the explosion can destroy even the most solid defensive installations.

But this is by no means the end of modern artillery's capabilities. The greatest power is possessed by shells, mines, and rockets armed with atomic and particularly with thermonuclear (hydrogen) charges. The effective casualty radius in the explosion of these weapons can be measured in kilometers.

It is only natural that artillery, having become so powerful, utilizes for its needs all means of automation, electronic calculating equipment, radar, night vision instruments, and many other achievements of modern science and engineering.

From all this, the inference is clear that artillery today remains the chief fire striking power of the army. The power of modern artillery has increased immeasurably even in comparison with the period of the Great Patriotic War, when it justly earned the title of "god of war".

Modern artillery is capable of shouldering tasks which only up to very recently could justly be considered unrealistic or simply fantastic.

But the Soviet people have not created its mighty artillery for the purpose of threatening other nations and of seizing the lands of others. Like the entire Armed Forces of the USSR, our artillery was created in order to defend the peaceful labor of the builders of communism.

Under conditions wherein the imperialist circles of the United States, West Germany, and other nations are nurturing plans for a new war against the Soviet Union and all the socialist nations, it behooves us to keep our powder dry. We should do everything possible to strengthen our Armed Forces and to improve its preparedness for combat so that it might, at any moment, deal a swift and severe rebuff to any aggressor who dares encroach upon our peaceful creative labor. Such are the purposes served also by our might Soviet artillery.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

Page 14. In the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

Russian 3-inch (76.2 millimeter) rapid-firing field gun, model 1912, designed by a group of Russian artillery scientists headed by N. A. Zbudskiy. This gun was the basic artillery weapon used to arm the Red Army in the years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention. Its combat characteristics and simplicity of arrangement made it the best gun in the world for its times. Its maximum rate of fire is 10-12 rounds a minute, and its range, 8¹ kilometers.

Page 15 (top): Combat material of the Soviet
Army in the military parade in Red Square in
Moscow on 7 November 1957. Photo by A.
Sergeyev.

Page 15 (side): In the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

1. 122-millimeter Howitzer, model 1938 (No. 3422). Its maximum rate of fire is 5-6 rounds a minute, and its range about 12 kilometers. The howitzer belonged to Battery No. 6 of the Artillery Regiment of the Sevskiy Red Banner and Order of Suvorov Rifle Division. The howitzer travelled over 2,500 kilometers, and fired about 4,000 rounds. The gun's firing destroyed nine enemy guns, 11 tanks, 20 armored cars, two mortar batteries, two pillboxes, a railroad train, a river crossing, and many of the enemy's personnel.

2. 76-millimeter gun, model (No. 4940). Its maximum rate of fire is 10-12 rounds a minute, and its range over 13 kilometers. This gun belonged to Battery No. 2 of the Artillery Regiment of the Kobel'skiy Rifle Division. It saw combat from the Volga to the Vistula (about 7,000 kilometers), and fired over 10,000 rounds. Its crew destroyed 15 tanks, 16 guns, 16 dugout shelters, 70 machine guns, 25 armored cars, two mortar batteries, and many of the enemy's personnel. Photo by S. Yemashev.

IV. FOR MILITANT, PURPOSEFUL PARTY PROPAGANDA

Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star] Unsigned article
Moscow, Vol. 37, No. 9,
12 January 1960, p. 1

The heroic Soviet people are working with great energy and enthusiasm on the resolution of the historic tasks of the period of the fullfledged building of communism in our nation. The tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are being carried out successfully, and the tempo is increasing in our economic competition with the capitalist nations.

Successful attainment of the task of building Communism hinges directly upon raising the level of consciousness of the workers. With this in mind, the Communist Party and its Central Committee are manifesting ceaseless concern over the Communist education of the Soviet people, over their assimilation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Still another clear manifestation of the party's concern is the Central Committee, CPSU decree "On the Tasks of Party Propaganda Under Modern Conditions," published on 10 January.

In this document, tremendous political significance is attached to the detailed program, scientifically based and clear in the fashion of Lenin, for the ideological work of the party and that of its decisive field -- that of party propaganda in the period of the full-scale development of Communism. The program sets forth the content, forms, and methods of such propaganda, and its aims and tasks. The decree notes that in fulfilling the historical decisions of the 20th and 21st Party Congresses and plenums of the Central Committee, party organizations have done quite a bit towards the removal of shortcomings in ideological work. Party propaganda has come more alive and varied, its activities have been increased, and its organizational and mobilizational role raised. The entire ideological life of the nation has become significantly more active and has been raised to a new level.

Together with this, however, as the Central Committee's decree notes, our oral and press propaganda still suffer from important shortcomings. The chief shortcoming of party propaganda remains its still not completely eliminated detachment from life and from the practice of the building of Communism. Press and oral propaganda often bears an abstract, purely educative character, limiting itself to general appeals and slogans, while keeping away from crucial questions which bother the national masses; it lacks concreteness and clearness of purpose. Another serious shortcoming of party propaganda is the narrowness of its sphere of influence, its failure to be of a mass character, and its not always simple form of exposition.

This shortcomings are wholly applicable to party propaganda in the Armed Forces of the USSR. It is a rare thing for oral and press propaganda to be carried on in close conjunction with the life

and practical tasks of the troops, and with the practice of the combat training and the political indoctrination of army and navy personnel. The vital ideas of communism at times reach the minds of the mass of military personnel in an abstract form, without being tied in with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people for the realization of communist ideals. Propaganda work is often conducted without any differentiation, without consideration of the specific conditions surrounding the life and training of the subunits, units, and ships, and the educational, national, and other characteristics of various groups of military personnel.

There are still some political organs and party organizations which still often find themselves fascinated by the ostentatious side of propaganda, and which evaluate propaganda work chiefly by the quantity of measures taken and not by its results, and not by how this work brings about an improvement in the combat preparedness of troops and in the general political activity and the communist consciousness of military personnel.

Following the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there was a significant stepping up in the personal participation in party political work of executive military personnel. However, there are still certain comrades among our officers, generals, and admirals who do not participate regularly in propaganda activity. They forget that persistent work on the improvement of their ideological and theoretical level, and daily close contact with people engaged in the active explanation to the masses of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the mobilization of the masses towards realization of the party's policy, is an inalienable quality and important obligation of every party member, particularly of a party member who is a leader.

The decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU arms party organizations with a deep understanding of the practical methods for the further improvement of party propaganda and of all ideological work. The chief task of party propaganda, the decree says, lies in the profound and thorough explanation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the demonstration of successful introduction into practice of these during the course of the party's struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in our nation, in teaching how these ideas can be used in practical activities and how the theoretical riches accumulated by the party can be creatively developed, in summoning the workers to the struggle for the realization of the party's policy, and in educating active and stalwart fighters for communism.

These instructions and demands of the party are a guide to action for all commanders and political workers, and for all army and navy party members. Their duty is to strive to see that every Soviet soldier is deeply aware of the tremendous social and historic significance of his military duty, of his daily struggle for the strengthening of the combat preparedness and combat capability of the troops. To reach the mind and heart of every military man with words of sincerity, and to awaken in him the brightest and most creative

thoughts and feelings -- this is the honorable task of our propagandists, agitators, and of all people engaged in the indoctrination and training of others. We should see to it that, in propaganda, there is less political twaddle and more concrete struggle for resolution of the tasks connected with the military and political training of subunits, units, and ships.

Party propaganda's duty is to disclose the advantages of the socialist structure and of Marxist-Leninist ideology through vivid, living examples, to develop noteworthy examples of communist labor and life, to train ideologically convinced and thoroughly developed people of a communist society. It is necessary to indoctrinate our military men in the spirit of an unshakeable faith in their party and people, in collectivism and love of labor, in socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, and in the high moral principles of the new society. The party demands also that we wage a relentless struggle against manifestation of indifference to politics, nationalism, and cosmopolitanism and vestiges of the past still encountered in our Soviet life; a disregard for work and social duty, plundering of socialist property, bureaucratism, bribetaking, speculation, toadyism, drunkenness, hooliganism, and other manifestations foreign to our system. It is necessary to conduct an active, aggressive struggle to bourgeois ideology, inimical to Marxism-Leninism, and to strive tirelessly for the improvement of the political vigilance of the Soviet people. Within the army and navy, the question of raising the vigilance of personnel should occupy a particularly important place in party propaganda.

The task of political organs and party organizations of the army and navy right now lies in the profound study of the Central Committee's decree, and in getting its content deep into the minds of our military personnel and of all party members in the Armed Forces of the USSR, in taking the necessary steps for the undeviating fulfillment of this decree, in the further strengthening of ideological work in subunits, units and ships. Propaganda on the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism among our troops should serve even further the cause of military training and the political indoctrination of our servicemen, the cause of improving the might of the Soviet Army and Navy.

V. RESOLUTION OF THE MEETING OF THE MOSCOW

GARRISON OFFICER ACTIVISTS

Krasnaya zvezda /Red Star/
Moscow, Vol. 37, No. 16,
20 January 1960, p. 3.

Unsigned article

Having heard and discussed the report made by Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy, Minister of Defense of the USSR, on the results of the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, the meeting of the Moscow Garrison officer activists wholly and fully supports and warmly welcomes the Law on the New Considerable Reduction in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union adopted at the session.

Our wise Communist Party and Soviet Government, in expressing the will of the people, have once more and with great force and conviction demonstrated the consistency of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report to the session cited the remarkable results of the struggle of the Soviet people for realization of the grand program for the building of communism as set by the 21st Party Congress and, through profound analysis of the contemporary international situation, gave a comprehensive substantiation of the problem of the peaceful coexistence of capitalist and socialist states, of the possibility of a new reduction in the size of our army and navy and of the further strengthening of the defensive capacity of the USSR.

Soviet soldiers are proud of the fact that our people have achieved unprecedented successes in the development of their economy, science, and culture. We express our sincere thanks to the Communist Party and to its Leninist Central Committee headed by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, for its daily concern over the development and prosperity of our Soviet motherland, for the good of the people, and for the Armed Forces of our nation of socialism.

Thanks to the technical progress attained by our nation, the Soviet Armed Forces have received weapons with tremendous fire power such as no other army has ever had. This has made it possible to achieve the complete security of our Soviet fatherland with less manpower but with greater reliability.

We are not forgetting the fact that there are still proponents of a "cold war" in the world, lovers of military adventures, and recognize profoundly the fact that the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces places upon the Soviet Army and Navy yet greater responsibility for the security of our motherland. Every one of us -- from soldier to marshal -- considers his primary duty to be that of working still more persistently over the improvement of our combat

mastery, and over the mastery of modern combat material and weapons, so as to be ready at any moment, in close cooperation with the fraternal armies of the socialist nations, to deal a destructive rebuff to any aggressor who seeks to attack the Soviet Union and other nations of socialism.

We shall do everything possible to guarantee the high combat preparedness of our army and navy, and to see to it that carelessness, complacency, and a lowering of exactingness and effort in our work is not permitted amongst our ranks.

Those of us who are to be transferred to the reserves by the new law will work selflessly, shoulder-to-shoulder, together with all the Soviet people, for fulfillment of the grand plans for communist construction. We generals and officers in the reserves shall be ever ready, at the first call of our party and government, to return to the ranks of the army should our Motherland so require it.

The Soviet soldier is a fighter-citizen who, in mind and deed, lives together with his people. We express our sincere thanks to the party, to the government, and to Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev personally for their high evaluation of our military work.

The activists' meeting calls upon all officers, generals, and admirals of the army and navy to devote all of their efforts and knowledge to the cause of the further strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces, to the improvement of military training, military discipline and organization, and to the improvement of the political and military training of our personnel.

We consider it our duty to take an active part in explaining to personnel the report made by comrade N. S. Khrushchev to the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the law "On the New Considerable Reduction in the Armed Forces" adopted at that session, and shall do all in our power to get the content of these historical documents deep into the minds of the men, workers, and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy and the members of their families.

In the leadership of our wise and our very own Communist Party -- chief source of the strength and might of our Soviet Motherland -- lies the invincibility of our Army and Navy.

We assure the Leninist Central Committee and the Soviet Government that we shall close ranks even tighter about our Communist Party, and shall work, with still greater energy, in the name of the full creation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Our great people can look calmly into the future and build its fortunate future. Our Soviet soldiers, infinitely devoted to the cause of communism, will in the future also continue to stand their posts vigilantly, and to look after the sacred inviolability of the Soviet state.

Long live our beloved socialist motherland!

Long live the heroic Soviet people -- builders of communism!

Long live our very own Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee!

VI. STUDY OF MATERIALS FROM THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE

SUPREME SOVIET USSR

Krasnaya zvezda /Red Star/
Moscow, Vol. 37, No. 21,
26 January 1960; pp. 2-3

Unsigned article

(Soon, the study of materials from the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR will begin in political instruction groups. Officers-propagandists are interested in how best to organize such instruction, and what questions to select as a basis for studying the materials. Acceding to the desires of its readers, the editors are publishing here a model plan for conducting political instruction based on materials from the session.)

The decision of the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR on the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union is of tremendous significance in the strengthening of peace, and of facilitating friendship among peoples and the building of Communism in our nation.

The task of directors of political instruction is to make a profound study, together with soldiers, sailors, noncommissioned and petty officers, of the report made by the head of the Soviet Government, N. S. Khrushchev, to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, the speeches of deputies, the law on the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces and the appeal to the parliaments and governments of other states of the world adopted at the Session, and to explain the tremendous international and state significance of these documents.

A MODEL INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

1. The Internal Situation of the Soviet Union

1959 -- the first year of the full-scale building of a Communist society in our nation. The achievements of the Soviet people in fulfilling the plan of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan in the field of industry. The victories attained by workers in agriculture. Achievements in the production of grain. Faster tempos for the development of public animal husbandry.

The carrying out of the grandiose plan for capital construction. The growth of labor productivity, and the lowering of costs.

Improvement of the living standards of the workers. Growth of the national income in the USSR. The shift of a considerable portion of our workers and employees over to a shorter 6- and 7-hour work day, and the increasing of wages in a number of branches of industry. Increase in governmental expenditures for social security

payments, for pensions, stipends, for free schooling and medical treatment, and other types of social services. Successful fulfillment of the plan for housing construction.

The outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in the field of public education, and the development of science and culture. The increase in the number of people in the USSR and the union republics with higher and secondary educations. The new achievements of Soviet scientists.

Successes in the resolution of the tasks set by the party -- that of catching up to and surpassing the United States in per-capita production.

Further strengthening of Soviet social and state structure, the development of socialist democracy, and the increase in the organizational and educative role of the Communist Party.

2. The Contemporary International Situation and the Leninist Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union

The international significance of the achievements of Communist construction in the USSR. The further upsurge in the economies of nations of the people's democracies. Strengthening of the unity of nations of the socialist camp.

Measures introduced by the USSR and other peace-loving nations aimed at providing peace and security.

Significance of the visit of N. S. Khrushchev to the United States, and the forthcoming visits of leaders of the party and Soviet Government to other nations for the purpose of easing international tensions.

Significance of the forthcoming conference of the heads of the Four Great Powers in Paris. The important questions raised by the Soviet Union for consideration at this conference.

The maneuvers of reactionary imperialist circles. Their efforts to disrupt the signing of an agreement on the halting of atomic weapons tests, and to retain the atmosphere of a "cold war".

The Soviet Union in the advance guard of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of friendship among peoples, and for eliminating the threat of war. National support for the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to parliaments and governments of all nations of the world -- an act of the greatest concern for the retention of peace and the strengthening of friendship among peoples.

3. Peaceful Coexistence -- An Imperative Demand of Life

Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence -- basis for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of all socialist nations. The striving for peace and peaceful coexistence stems from the very nature of a socialist society. The absence of interest in war by all Soviet peoples.

The need for peaceful coexistence. Peaceful coexistence as an actual fact, reflecting the existence in the world of today of two social systems -- socialism and capitalism. Competition between the two social systems in the economic field, and the ideological struggle between them. All controversial questions can and should be decided by peaceful means. The mighty support of the principles of peaceful coexistence on the part of the broad national masses throughout the world.

Communism will win out in the competition between the two systems. Communism -- the most progressive form of social life, the most just system. The historic predistination of capitalism. Futility of efforts made by the enemies of Communism to distort our aims. Replacement of capitalist society by a Communist society -- law of the historical development of mankind.

4. The Decision of the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR on the New Consideration Reduction in the Armed Forces of the USSR

The Soviet Union's struggle for universal and total disarmament. Proposals introduced by the head of the Soviet Government, N. S. Khrushchev, for consideration by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 September 1959, and their historical significance.

Practical steps taken by the Soviet Union toward the unilateral reduction of its own Armed Forces of the USSR over the past 30 or more years.

The great victories of the Soviet people in the building of Communism, their achievements in the development of their economy, science, culture, and engineering, the creation by our scientists, engineers, and workers of new, modern types of weapons, and the growth in the might of the entire socialist camp permits our nation to cut its Armed Forces. The increased fire power of our army and navy, the existence in the USSR of powerful new types of rocket and other combat material and weapons makes it possible to safely guard our motherland with forces that are smaller in size.

Law on the new reduction in the Soviet Armed Forces by 1,200,000 persons, its international and national economic significance.

5. The Fatherly Concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government For Its Men of the Army and Navy Being Transferred Into the Reserves

The demand of the Central Committee CPSU and of the Soviet Government for the need of a tactful and attentive attitude towards troops being transferred to the reserves. Concern over the job placement of military personnel, and aid given them in the acquisition of qualifications for work in the national economy. Privileges, pensions, the provision of housing, and other forms of aid.

The readiness of the Soviet people to welcome with great gladness and warmth every man returning to peaceful labor from the army and navy. Examples of the labor heroism of officers, soldiers, sailors, noncommissioned and petty officers previously transferred into the reserves.

The task of those released from the army and navy -- to improve their military knowledge, to take an active part in conducting mass defense work in Dosaaf organizations, and to be ready at any moment to return to the ranks of our glorious Armed Forces at the call of their motherland.

6. Vigilantly and Faithfully Protect the Interests of Our Motherland Always Be Ready For Combat -- The Duty of Soviet Soldiers

The Armed Forces of the USSR -- the faithful guardian of the Soviet people, who are engaged in the building of Communism. The national character and historic predestination of the Soviet Armed Forces, its tasks at the present stage. The concern of the Communist Party for the strengthening of the nation's defensive capacity and the combat might of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Persistently master new combat equipment, strengthen military discipline, and prepare with full force of effort for skillfull combat operations under conditions in which atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction are utilized. Always be at full combat readiness to repulse any aggressor.

ADVICE ON METHODS TO BE USED

It is recommended that the study of N. S. Khrushchev's report and other materials on the session be conducted by means of narration and animated and detailed conversation. Explain to the soldiers, sailors, noncommissioned and petty officers, in the course of the instruction, the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Government, point out the achievements of the Soviet people attained in the first year of the expanded building of a Communist society in the USSR, and use vivid examples from life to disclose the advantage of the socialist system over that of capitalism. In examining the basic questions, it might be expedient for group directors to read separate statements from the report of N. S. Khrushchev, from the law on the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces of the USSR, and from the speeches of deputies. Visual aids -- diagrams, charts, tables -- should be prepared from materials on the session.

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"FOR THE PROPAGANDIST'S AND AGITATOR'S NOTEBOOK"

(ROCKET PRODUCTION AND NAVAL ARMAMENTS)

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/
Moscow, Vol. 22, No. 26,
31 January 1960, p. 2.

Unsigned article

1. A Formidable Weapon

"The modern armament of the Soviet Union is fully capable of guaranteeing the impregnability of our nation" (From N. S. Khrushchev's Report to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR).

The reduction in the size of the Soviet Army and Navy does not, in any degree, weaken its principal might -- that of firepower. This is due to the fact that our armed forces have been shifted, to a significant degree, to rocket-nuclear weapons, which are being improved and shall continue to be improved in the future.

It is well known that the first explosion of an atomic bomb was carried out in the Soviet Union in 1949, and that of a hydrogen bomb, in 1953. Over a short period of time, the USSR, having eliminated the atomic monopoly of the United States, has succeeded in the rapid production of nuclear weapons. Now we have enough nuclear weapons and the requisite number of rockets for their delivery upon the territory of any possible aggressor so that, in the event of an attack upon the USSR or our allies, we can literally wipe from the face of the earth any nation attacking us. One of our plants alone produced 250 rockets with hydrogen warheads in the course of one year.

The military figures and theoreticians of the imperialist nations have been forced to acknowledge the might of the Soviet rocket weapons. The well-known military figure Kissinger writes that the USSR is capable of doing "devastating damage" to anyone attacking it. In the opinion of General Powers, commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Force, in the event of war the USSR is capable of "actually destroying" the entire American nuclear "striking force in 30 minutes." He considers it a mathematical certainty that, in one-half hour's time, 150 long-range and 150 medium-range rockets can destroy 100 American bases and installations earmarked for that nuclear striking force.

The modern weapons possessed by the Soviet Union are not intended for purposes of aggression or of threatening other nations. They are a formidable weapon against those who would start a war. They are, consequently, a bulwark in the struggle to avert military ventures.

Nuclear weapons have a fire power that is unequalled in history. One atomic bomb with the power of 20,000 tons does as much damage in combat as 1,000 155-mm guns firing for 1½ hours.

One hydrogen bomb with a TNT equivalent of 12 million tons is ten times more powerful than all bombs dropped on Germany in the course of World War II. During that war, a flight of 1,000 bombers over a city would actually mean the destruction of a considerable portion of it. Were that number of bombers to attack the same city every night for 14 years, the force of the explosion of all bombs dropped by them would still be less than the explosive force of only one hydrogen bomb.

Military specialists have determined that it is sufficient to explode about 100 powerful nuclear charges on a state with a developed industry, whose territory encompasses approximately 300,000-500,000 square kilometers, in order to convert its industrial areas and administrative-political centers into a heap of ruins.

2. The Navy's Striking Force

"The submarine fleet is acquiring greater significance in the Navy...." (from N. S. Khrushchev's report to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet, USSR).

The Navy of the USSR possesses equipment and weapons which permit it to guard the sea boundaries of our motherland dependably. Modern submarines have become the basis of its striking power. ".... We are keeping in operation ships of the coastal patrol, patrol vessels which carry rockets, a submarine fleet also armed with rockets, torpedo boats and mine sweepers," N. S. Khrushchev noted.

Submarines proved themselves the most effective means of the armed struggle on the sea back in the years of World War I and II. If one were to sum up the results of the combat operations of submarines in the two world wars, one would discover that of the overall number of naval vessels and transports sunk, submarines occupied first place, i. e., proved to be the most effective force of navies.

The enemy's loss of transports from Soviet submarines in the Great Patriotic War comprised 31% of the total tonnage sunk; it reached over 37% in the Northern Theater of military operations. Our submarines sank ten times more enemy transports than did surface vessels.

During the war, submarines of the Soviet Fleet sent over 300 of the enemy's ships to the bottom, with an over-all displacement of over 900,000 tons. Particularly successful in their operations were the submarines of the Northern Fleet, which sank about 60 of the enemy's large transports alone.

The combat cruises of the men of the Northern Fleet yielded important results. One time, for example, the submarine "S-51" spotted two enemy convoys. They were escorted, in addition to

security vessels, by a large group of aircraft. The "S-51" managed to penetrate the screen of escorts, attacked and sank two transports. Following this, it attacked a second time and torpedoed another two transports. Four fascist transports destroyed in the course of one encounter -- such a result would have been difficult for any surface vessel to achieve during the war.

The guards submarine commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Starikov sank 14 fascist vessels and ships with an over-all displacement of 73,500 tons; the submarine of Hero of the Soviet Union Fisanovich sank 10 vessels and ships with a displacement of 60,500 tons; and the submarine of Hero of the Soviet Union Shchedrin sank 10 and damaged 4 vessels and ships with a displacement of about 60,000 tons.

Over the postwar years, thanks to the outstanding achievements of Soviet science and engineering, the combat power of the submarine fleet has increased very much. N. S. Khrushchev emphasized that a submarine can now destroy a cruiser by an attack delivered from hundreds of kilometers away.

Soviet submarines are successfully learning to achieve victories on the open seas. The combat maturity of the best of them, including officers Shevtsov, Davydov, Noskov and many others, has been marked by high governmental awards -- orders and medals.

Illustration (page 2): The gangplank is being drawn in. Again off on a cruise. Photo by V. Nikolayev.

VIII. NEW TYPE OF FLEET COMPETITIONS

(ENGINEERING AND DAMAGE CONTROL)

Sovetskiy flot / Soviet Fleet Unsigned article
Moscow, Vol. 22, No. 27,
2 February 1960, p. 1.

Competitions in tactical and preparation fire training between vessels, naval air units, and coast artillery have become a tradition in our navy. Great is their role in the life of naval vessels and units. Every year sailors, petty officers, and officers of many vessels, units, and sub-units fight for the right to participate in such competitions. In the course of the competition for the best combat training and high degree of organization, the mastery of every sailor, aviator, and artilleryman continues to grow.

Recently, upon order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the USSR, regulations were approved governing a new type of competition for fleet or flotilla supremacy -- competitions for engineering training and the training of ship's crews in the struggle for damage control (zhivuchest'). It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of this measure. Together with competitions in tactical and preparation fire training, it will aid in the further improvement of the combat preparedness of the fleet.

The need for the introduction of competitions for engineering training and training in the struggle for damage control was dictated by life itself. In the Northern Fleet, for example, competitions between engineering combat units have been conducted regularly for several years. In 1959, victors were the units commanded by officers Selivanov, Filyushkin, Sheydakov, Korabov, and others. During preparations for the last competitions aboard naval vessels, as was noted in the order of the commander of the Northern Fleet, the training and technical competence of personnel improved significantly, while the maintenance of equipment was improved. Competitions between engineering combat units of naval vessels are also held in the other fleets.

On the basis of a widely-developed socialist competition, many officers have succeeded in achieving a certain degree of success in the training of personnel of engineering subunits, and in teaching seamen skills in eliminating damage incurred in combat. But, also with this, there are still naval vessels where these questions are being resolved unsatisfactorily. Aboard individual vessels instances can be observed of negligent maintenance of equipment, of the uneconomic expenditure of fuel and lubricants, where the training of personnel of engineering subunits does not meet modern requirements, while training and exercises in the struggle for survival are conducted under simplified conditions.

The introduction this year of competitions for fleet or flotilla supremacy in engineering training and in training for the struggle for damage control will aid in the elimination of those shortcomings, and will allow us to raise even higher the training of all personnel. Very high demands are made of participants in the competitions. Allowed to participate in them are only those vessels on which all tasks in engineering training and in the training of crews in damage control have been successfully completed in the course of the year, where good showings have been made in political training, where there are no serious violations of military discipline and accidents and breakage of equipment caused by personnel, where the equipment is well maintained and correctly operated and there is economic expenditure of fuel and lubricants, where the standards for the training of divers have been met, where the ship and damage control equipment are well maintained, and where all combat stations are equipped with emergency rescue and firefighting equipment.

It is completely obvious that the honor of participating in these competitions will not be easy to achieve. It behoves commanders, political workers, and party organizations of naval vessels to do a great deal of work in the course of the training year.

In preparations for the competitions, a tremendous role will be played by the organizational capabilities of all officers and, above all, of all vessel commanders, their executive officers, and commanders of engineering subunits, upon whom our regulations have placed important and responsible tasks. The ship's commander bears responsibility for the training of personnel in the struggle for damage control. In the event of accident or damage, he will direct the activities of the crew from his main command post. The executive officer organizes the training of personnel in the struggle for damage control and is responsible for its quality. The commander of the engineering subunit is answerable not only for the training of his subordinates as well as the maintenance and serviceability of the ship and the readiness for action of systems, apparatus, mechanisms, and equipment intended for use in damage control, but for the immediate direction of the action taken by personnel in the fighting of fires and in keeping the ship afloat.

The mastery displayed by these officers, their ability holdly and unerringly to direct personnel under difficult circumstances is one of the most important indices for judging the readiness of a naval vessel to participate in the competitions. Together with this, the training of the ship's entire personnel, including commanders of the ship's subunits will be of primary significance. It should not be forgotten that the struggle for damage control aboard ship is the obligation of every serviceman. Every officer, no matter what subunit he commands, is obliged to be able to direct with skill the activities of personnel in the event that fire breaks out or water begins leaking into a compartment.

In order to win in the forthcoming competitions it is necessary, in the course of the entire year, to devote a great deal of attention to the training and education of the personnel of engineering subunits, and in the training of all seamen in the struggle for damage control. There should be even greater expansion aboard ship of technical propaganda and of the mastery of associated specialties. Measures directed at improving the technical level of seamen, petty officers, and officers should be instituted more often.

Party and Komsomol organizations are being called upon to render great aid to commanders in the training of personnel for competitions in engineering training and in damage control training. Party and Komsomol members must be the leaders in socialist emulation for the exceptional mastery of their specialty, for the exemplary maintenance of equipment, and for economy of fuel and lubricants. In addition, it is necessary to strive to see that every seaman has a deep understanding of the tremendous significance of these competitions in the further improvement of the navy's preparedness for combat, and to inculcate in personnel a desire to win a victory for his ship in the competitions.

Special prizes have been established for victors in the competitions. Ships winning first place are awarded challenge prizes and the right to display special prize stars on their deck house or funnel. Ships taking second place will be awarded certificates. These awards will be conferred in formal ceremonies at meetings of personnel.

It is a high honor to be the victor in competitions for engineering training and in damage control training. This honor will be conferred upon the best ships of our fleet, the personnel of which will continually master the complex equipment and skills in damage control during the course of the entire year, who will persistently strengthen the discipline and organization in their ranks. But the most important result of these competitions will be the further improvement in the training of combat sailors, and the strengthening of the combat capabilities of ships of the fleet.

IX. IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF SPECIALISTS' TRAINING

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/ Unsigned article
Moscow, Vol 22, No. 25, 30 January 1960, p. 1

The Soviet Armed Forces, which are guarding the peace and security of the homeland, are stronger and more powerful today than ever before. In adopting the law on the recent and considerable reduction of the Armed Forces, the Supreme Soviet USSR proceeded on the basis of the fact that diminishing the size of the army and navy in no way weakens the defensive capabilities of the country. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and to the heroic labor of our scientists, engineers, and workers, our army, air force, and navy are equipped with the newest, most modern weapons reflecting the latest word in science and technology. New military equipment and the availability of nuclear rocket weapons now permit a smaller number of men in the armed forces to ensure reliably the impregnability of our homeland against any possible encroachment by imperialist aggressors.

Since the danger of such encroachments has not yet been eliminated, Soviet troops should henceforth display great vigilance and constantly improve combat preparedness. The significance of combat training for troops is increasing immeasurably. They should master new weapons and modern combat techniques and learn how to use them quickly and exactly in the interests of the defense of the homeland. This requires deep and diverse military technical knowledge on the part of the personnel.

One of the most important types of combat training of sailors is special training, including exercises in a specialty carried out for the purpose of the study and practical mastering of material and technical aids. The attention of commanders, the officer corps, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations, now more than ever before should be concentrated on improving the fruitfulness of these exercises.

As is known, a definite day of the week is designated for conducting exercises in navy specialties. In the Northern, Pacific, and Baltic fleets this day is Tuesday, and in the Black Sea Fleet it is Wednesday. It is very important to see that each of these days is a new step on the road to the heights of combat and coast artillerymen. This can be achieved only as a result of efficient organization and strict adherence to regulations, which eliminate the loss of valuable training time.

Naval regulations determine that on a signal from the watches at the exact hour prescribed in the schedule, all personnel, with the exception of the sick and persons essential to service in the ships'

details, assemble in previously appointed places to begin training without any delay whatsoever. The exercises should be conducted under the direction of immediate superiors, as a rule, with the use of weapons and technical aids, but also in training rooms. Each exercise should be efficiently planned in advance, and the training of leaders assured.

The officers and party and Komsomol organizations of Ship concentrate on problems connected with organizing exercises in their specialty according to the regulations and with their good quality. The results of the last school year were discussed here (in open party and Komsomol meetings), and the experience accumulated on the ship in training specialists was critically analyzed. The organization and quality of the special training of personnel have been considerably improved since the beginning of the new school year on the ship. The commanders of subunits (podrazdeleniye) attentively supervise the exercises and the preparations made for them by the petty officers.

Take, for example, Capt. Lt. Kotlov. He carefully checks on how seriously a particular petty officer has thought out the exercise plan, whether he is prepared to throw light upon all problems regarding the subject matter, and whether he has selected appropriate visual aids. The Capt. Lt. often attends the exercises conducted by the petty officers. Personal observations enable the officer to teach the petty officers by concrete example from their own practice. Their skill in combining practical training with theoretical training is frequently a particular subject of investigation. In accordance with the established procedure, the subunit exercises to the extent that this would facilitate the mastering of weapons and equipment and would assist in increasing practical skills in using them.

The efforts of the officer are bearing remarkable fruits. At present the subunit, as a whole, is composed of men outstanding in combat and political training and many of them are also class specialists.

The fleet has many ships and subunits where rich experience is being accumulated in the efficient organization of special training of personnel. It is the duty of commanders, political workers, and staff specialists to take note of everything new and advanced that springs up in the training process and study it and make it the property of others. At the same time any shortcomings hindering further advancement in the battle training of sailors must be combatted more decisively and persistently.

During the past year the regular holding of specialist exercises was disrupted on some ships in the Pacific Fleet. In individual cases it reached a point where exercises were not held for a month or even longer. Such was the case, for example, in the combat unit (boyevaya chast') led by Lt. Zhukov and in other subunits of one of the ships. As a result, the ship was not able to perform an important firing practice. The commanders of these subunits tried to justify them-

selves by claiming that the ship had been at sea a lot and the exercises has been interrupted. A groundless argument! You see, such interruptions were not permitted on a neighboring ship which had been in similar circumstances. One must not forget the requirements of the ship's regulations which state that exercises in specialties are conducted regularly in the process of all combat training not just while the ship is anchored at base, but also while the ships are at anchor and on long voyages at sea.

Unfortunately, even now signs of disorganization and the unproductive use of training time are being noted in a number of places in conducting the exercises. For example, such incidents are observed in one subunit of anti-submarine vessels of the Northern Fleet. It is the fault of the individual officers of this subunit that the training room is frequently empty. The subordinates of Capt Lt Matusevich attend training particularly irregularly and this has led to a deterioration in specialists' training. In the subunit of torpedo boats headed by Officer Noskov (Baltic Fleet), several exercises in the new school year were conducted in violation of methodological requirements and in unsuitable premises.

Is it really possible to be complacent about these and similar incidents! The party organizations of ships and units should intervene in the training of sailors more actively and on the basis of a knowledge of affairs. They are called upon to relate party-political work more closely with the current problems of personnel, further strengthening of discipline, and increasing vigilance and combat preparedness. Socialist competitions should be organized more widely and with its assistance the creative activity of the personnel developed and the energy of the sailors directed at achieving the highest indices in training.

The Soviet people and the Communist Party have entrusted the defense of the shores of the homeland to our sailors. To justify this trust honorably, it is necessary to labor tirelessly and to improve military skill. Let each hour of combat training be fruitful!

X. DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN MILITARY COMMANDANTS' OFFICES

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/
Moscow, Vol. 22, No. 31,
6 February 1960, p. 2.

Capt 3d Rank I. Pol'dman

Recently, in the pages of military newspapers, one notes more and more remarks and correspondence on the activity of garrison commandants, some of this material contains efforts to tell about the experience of officers in military commandants' offices, which are called upon to guard military order. This phenomenon is clearly a positive one.

It is clear that the workers of military commandants' offices cannot limit themselves to administrative measures alone against violators of discipline. What is very important, in manifesting high and just exactingness, is an implacable attitude towards any deviation from military order, plus the adoption of measures aimed at preventing the violation of military discipline.

Officers of our commandant's office, particularly Sr. Lts. Tsukanov and Yevsyukov, often visit units and talk to seamen on the rules for the wearing of the uniform, on behavior in public places, on the moral makeup of the Soviet military man. In addition, workers of the commandant's office in their visits to units, advise commanders how best to organize the leisure time of their subordinates. More often, representatives of the commandant's office are invited to meetings of personnel, conferences of petty officers and officers, particularly in those cases where questions of disciplinary practice are being discussed.

These measures aid in the strengthening of military order in the garrison. The behavior of sailors, freed to go into town, has improved. This is particularly noticeable in the subunit of Officer Chebotarev. Following a talk conducted there by workers of the commandant's office, the number of misdemeanors committed by seamen on their day off was reduced significantly. There was also an increase in the responsibility of servicemen in carrying out garrison and guard duty.

I wish to add something also about the selection of personnel for the military commandant's office. They should be staffed with officers possessing a great deal of experience in the education of personnel. It should not be considered normal that people are still being appointed who do not have sufficient military and political training.

XI. KNOW RADIOELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WELL

(SUBMARINE ELECTRONIC GEAR)

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/
Moscow, Vol. 22, No. 31
6 February 1960, p. 2.

Capt. 1st Rank A. Yaylo

In the control room of the submarine there was no doubt that the attack would be successful. Sonar operator-Chief Petty Officer Marich located the "enemy" vessels at a great distance and confidently called off the changes in bearing. It seemed as though nothing could go better. But what was the surprise of the officers when it became clear that the course to the target had been worked out incorrectly and the submarine had fired its torpedo at an inadmissibly great distance.

As was established at the critique, the main reason for the nonfulfillment of the assignment was the fact that the sonar operator was not able to determine the exact moment when the convoy had split into two. The sonar operator's mistake threw off all the commander's figures.

Of course, the splitting off of the convoy complicated the task of the sonar operator, all the more since it was unexpected. But, actually, the enemy will not give notice ahead of time of his actions.

Under the circumstances that developed, the submarines would have been fully capable of successfully fulfilling their assignment had the electronic gear been used more skilfully.

Had the commander been really acquainted with this gear, he would have figured out the maneuvers of the "enemy" "in good time". But the mistake of the sonar operator remained unnoticed. The commander was not able to analyze the data received with the aid of the electronic gear. This example shows with sufficient conviction that nowadays the commander cannot get along without a great deal of knowledge about electronic equipment.

I can foresee objections already. "Well," say certain officers, "one need only mention some sort of equipment and the commander is immediately and above all charged with the duty of studying it. He can't do everything."

Actually, now and then we ask many things of the commander which, at first thought, we find should be asked of his subordinates. Such a practice, you understand, does not promote the inculcation in officers and petty officers of responsibility for matters entrusted to them. But as regards electronic equipment, it is precisely the commander who should know it best of all. There should be no quarrel

that, under otherwise equal circumstances, the decisive advantage in combat will be on the side of the ship's commander who possesses to perfection the art of using modern electronics.

The success of any torpedo attack depends to a great degree upon the speed with which data on the enemy is collected and upon its reliability. This had primary significance in the past, and now is even more important. In connection with the increase in the speed of vessels and the increase in antisubmarine defense forces, torpedo attacks have become fast moving, and the rapidity of collection of data on the target has acquired particular importance. Together with this, providing for the reliability of this data has become considerably more difficult than it was before. In modern combat one can no longer do without electronic equipment; it is as if it has become the commander's second pair of eyes.

Submarines are equipped with a whole complex of various types of electronic installations -- radio communication, radar, sonar, and other instruments. The use of this complex equipment makes very great demands of the entire personnel and, particularly, the command personnel. Can we assume that there is something incomprehensible about the activities of the sonar operator or radar operator which would make the commander interested only in the results of their work? In order to check upon and control his electronics equipment specialists, and in order to organize their training through daily study, the commander should himself know this equipment well.

Nor should we overlook the fact that, together with the rapid development of electronic equipment and the expansion of the sphere of its application, there is a no less intensive development of means for creating all kinds of interference with the work of such equipment. But these means do not frighten those who are able to correctly utilize the entire complex of electronic equipment which is at their disposal.

How electronic equipment helps provide navigational security on cruises! Just recall, true, a relatively recent incident. A submarine, cruising not far from shore under conditions of poor visibility, hit bottom. Luckily, there were no unfortunate consequences emanating from all this. But, understandably, the very fact itself was unpleasant. When they began to look into the reasons for it, it was discovered that nothing like that would have occurred if the submarine's commander knew how to use electronics equipment well. In the approach to shore, the radar operator kept reporting the diminishing depth to the bridge. Knowing the apparatus, the commander should have been skeptical of these reports. He would have automatically taken into consideration the fact that the radar's beams were bouncing back not from the diminishing depth or bottom, but from a high precipice located at a considerable distance from the shore. The radar operator did not understand this, the commander did not correct the mistake, and the submarine hit a shallow spot.

Now such a "radar hindrance" as the precipice located at some distance from the bottom no longer will lead anybody off course. But

nevertheless, now the commander can be placed in really difficult circumstances by an entire system of all possible interference, set up by the enemy. That is why it is necessary to know your equipment well, in order to be able to fulfill the task placed before you under difficult conditions! I do not mean to imply that the commander must study the arrangement of the radar set part by part, although there is nothing to prevent him from doing so. It is important for the commander to master thoroughly the principles of operation, the tactical-technical data on the set, as well as its capabilities, as well as the combat utilization of electronics equipment. Yet every once in a while one encounters an officer who considers it sufficient to study the formal tactical-technical data of the radar sets aboard ship. This, of course, is very little,

A deep knowledge of electronics equipment has helped commanders more than once to get out of difficult situations. I shall cite an example. A submarine was about to come into shore when the visibility suddenly went down sharply. Soon the radar operator reported that there was a cape off the bow of the ship. According to the preliminary plotting, the cape should actually have shown up there at that time. It had to be approached comparatively closely.

But still another cape was plotted on the map, an approach to which was dangerous because of underwater rocks. True, it was slightly off the course which was being taken; but the navigator however failed to take into consideration a closure error due to the presence of strong currents, the extent and direction of which it was impossible to determine precisely.

Which was the cape ahead of them on the course they were taking? It was possible to answer that question only by measuring the depth of water under them. It was not possible, however, to make use of the echo depth finder. It looked like the fulfillment of the training assignment would have to be postponed until visibility improved. But would the enemy, in present-day combat, arrange such a "withdrawal from the situation"? The commander refused to do so in this instance also. Well knowing the capabilities of his equipment, he decided to use for the measurement of the depth of water a set which was not intended for this purpose. He succeeded. The submarine's location was pinned down.

Of course, a profound knowledge of radar equipment is necessary not only for the commander of the ship but for all officers coming into contact with it. We had the occasion to spend a long time observing Capt-Lt Stolyarov in action. Being a former executive officer, he was well acquainted with the apparatus aboard ship, and not just from paper. The officer knew from practice how to turn on all sets, to work with the radar indicators, and how to operate the sonar equipment. It is clear that this aided him in checking on the correct maintenance of this equipment, and in directing his personnel better.

Modern submarines are equipped with the most diverse electronics equipment. The number of them undoubtedly will continue to grow. A good knowledge and skilfull utilization of such equipment by commanders and all officers will help them sail truely under any conditions, and to fulfill successfully the most complex of tasks.

XII. SHIPS DOCK LESS FREQUENTLY

(FOR A MORE RAPID INTRODUCTION OF A PROGRESSIVE METHOD

FOR COMBATTING CORROSION)

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/

Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 39,

16 February 1960, p. 2.

Engr.-Capt. 2d Rank V. Stepanov

After about two years of sailing, the hulls of the majority of ships is subject to corrosion in the area of the shifting waterline, rudder, brackets, and shafts. Longer operation leads to the need for expensive repairs. This, however, can be avoided if the necessary anti-corrosive measures are taken in time.

Usually, the hulls of ships are protected with paint. Experience proved, however, that paint does not protect the ship from corrosion over a long period of time. Often one encounters sections of the hull with poor quality protective covering; it is here that the process of corrosion is usually concentrated.

The cause behind the high degree of corrosion of a ship's hull is the presence on it of a galvanic field. As a consequence of this, an electrical potential difference arises between the various sections of the hull and there is a flow of current between them. The steel hull of the ship and its casting skin, the heads of rivets or welding seams, the presence of impurities in the metal, etc., may serve as examples of such a field.

As a result, the hull is damaged. Corrosion prevention is of exceedingly important significance in increasing the length of service of surface vessels and submarines, in increasing the length of the period between repairs, and in decreasing expenditures for repairs.

The most effective means of corrosion prevention is an electrochemical shield, a process which received its theoretical base only in recent years thanks to the work of Soviet scientists chiefly. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR G. V. Akimov and his disciples created the theory of multielectrode or polyode systems, on the basis of which was developed the general theory of an electrochemical anti-corrosive shield. In practice, an electrochemical shield is produced with the aid of a source of direct current or an anode possessing a greater negative potential than the ship. From the technical point of view, this method is effective and economic.

The essence of the system lies in the creation of a protective electrical potential about the hull of the ship. Under this, the hull is subjected to a cathode polarization; local anodes are converted into cathods, and the process of corrosion is curtailed.

For a long time, zinc protectors were used for corrosion prevention for individual ship construction. But inasmuch as these were not made out of chemically pure zinc, a thick scale of corrosive products formed on their surface following a comparatively short period of operation in sea water, a scale which almost completely isolated the protector and prevented its further "work." Zinc protectors are not suitable for other reasons also, and in some instances may even do harm.

Magnesium protectors proved to be more effective, providing the hull of the ship with a protective current considerably greater in intensity than the current provided by protectors made of other materials.

Specialists of various nations, including the Soviet, have recently developed new protective alloys, including a so-called aluminum-zinc-calcium alloy. In many of their qualities, they are no worse than magnesium protectors, and in certain respects even surpass them.

A number of the ships of our navy effect the electrochemical protection of their hulls with the aid of magnesium protectors. The expenditure of magnesium alloys for this purpose is comparatively small.

Magnesium protectors, particularly protectors made from alloys of different metals, however, do not protect from corrosion the hulls of ships sailing in or stationed in fresh or distilled water. The fact is that the electrical resistance of fresh water considerably exceeds that of sea water. We should not fail to consider the fact also that the corrosion defense offered by the protectors involves the irreplaceable loss of expensive metals, and that regulation of the magnitude of the potential is somewhat difficult. That is why, therefore, that, together with protecting the hulls of ships with those new protectors, it is expedient to use also for this purpose in the majority of cases anodes with other sources of direct current ("cathode corrosion prevention," as it has become known in literature on the subject). This type of corrosion prevention is technically more difficult to carry out, but is more economic, reliable, and simple to operate.

Rectifiers, storage batteries, and low-voltage generators can be utilized as sources of electric power. Anodes are then connected with the positive field of the source of power, and the hull of the ship with the negative.

Electrochemical corrosion prevention does not now exclude the need to paint the hulls of ships, but does allow for considerable reduction in the cost of repairs. So long as the paintcovering of the underside of the ship remains in satisfactory condition, the ship will maintain minimal corrosion prevention potential with the aid of cathode prevention. Electric power is expended only for the protection from corrosion of those sections of the hull which do

not have a covering of paint. With this also, the unprotected sections of the hull take on the so-called cathode sediment from the salt in the water, which also protects the hull from corrosion. With the destruction of the paint covering, the cathode sediment can spread to the entire underwater portion of the hull, including that portion of it which is periodically wetted, i. e., the area of the shifting waterline. The sediment provides protection of the hull from corrosion for a long time, even after the corrosion prevention systems are turned off.

The magnitude of the corrosion prevention potential must be maintained within the established limits, because an increase will result in damage to the paint covering. Periodically, the intensity of the preventive current can be increased for a specific length of time in order to destroy cathode sediment which has settled on the hull earlier; in addition to this, marine organism growths also are caused to drop from the hull. This does away with the need for frequent dry-docking of the ship.

Electrochemical corrosion prevention is an effective and economic means of sharply reducing (by 90 to 100%) the corrosion of underwater portions of the ship's hull. Its apparatus is not complicated, and its care and maintenance does not require much time.

Cathode corrosion prevention using a direct current of low voltage is more expedient. To protect from corrosion the hulls of ships standing in water with low electrical resistance (sea water), electrical corrosion prevention using galvanic anodes made of magnesium alloys may be utilized in the absence of sources of power.

Despite the clear advantages of electrochemical corrosion preventions, problems connected with its introduction on a wide scale to ships of the fleet are being decided rather slowly for the time being. Basically, several organizations are occupied in the process. As a consequence, parallelism rises inescapably and schedules for work fulfillment are dragged out. Certain workers of the central administrations of the Navy, upon whom falls the duty of introducing new, progressive methods in corrosion prevention and the elimination of overgrowths on hulls, are insufficiently occupied with these problems. True, on a number of vessels a certain amount of work is being done in using this system to protect ships' hulls from corrosion and overgrowths, and fleet specialists have been drawn into the fulfillment of such work. Certain directors, however, clearly underrate this matter. Thus, comrade Bushuyev, chief of a naval enterprise, is hindering the fulfillment of necessary work. Adoption of the necessary measures for the wide-scale dissemination of leading and progressive methods for the protection of ships from corrosion is a pressing necessity.

XIII. SHIP HANDLING CERTIFICATES FOR FLEET OFFICERS

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/

Unsigned article

Moscow, Vol. 22, No. 25,

30 January 1960, p. 1.

Instructions on procedure for issuing certificates for ship handling, mechanic, engineer of the merchant fleet to persons graduating from naval educational institutions have now been approved.

Certificates are issued to officers in the seaports of Leningrad, Odessa, Baku, Arkhangel'sk, and Vladivostok. To receive the certificate, it is necessary to apply to the captain of the port, attaching a copy of a diploma of graduation from a naval educational institution, certificates citing sailing experience and position and rank held aboard ship, service references, and two photographs.

A certificate for short-distance navigator (malogo plavaniya) can be issued to persons who have graduated from higher naval schools in the specialties of: sea duty officer, watch officer, as well as navigation or hydrographic officer, with a general sailing experience aboard naval vessels or ships of not less than 30 months. This experience can include both practice as a cadet during time of training in school as well as any sailing experience both prior to and following school training.

Persons graduating from higher naval schools with artillery or mine-torpedo specialties can receive short-distance navigator certificates only upon completion of another educational institution in a navigation speciality, or upon completion of the correspondence course offered by a navigation school or the Higher Navigation School of the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet in a navigation specialty, and upon passing an examination for the title of short-distance navigator. Seamen -- artillerymen and mine and torpedo specialists -- can receive short-distance navigator certificates also only after passing examinations as external students before a state qualification commission.

Officers with the corresponding education and long experience at sailing aboard military, transport, and hydrographic vessels, can be issued long-distance navigator certificates.

Persons graduating from secondary naval educational institutes and having sufficient sailing experience will be issued certificates as ship handlers for small tonnage vessels. Seamen graduating from higher naval educational institutions in diesel, steam, or engineering specialties may be issued certificates of mechanic or engineer 2nd class if they have had experience as commanders of engineering combat units aboard naval vessels as mechanics or engineers 3rd class or at least 24 months.

Certificates will be issued without having to pass any examinations of a state qualification commission. But before assuming a job aboard ship, reserve officers receiving certificates must submit to a verification of their knowledge before commissions attached to marine inspectorates or ship-handling services.

XIV. EVERYONE CAN SELECT A JOB HE LIKES

Sovetskiy flot /Soviet Fleet/
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 35,
11 February 1960, p. 1.

An interview with V. G.
Bakayev, Minister of the
Merchant Fleet USSR

The editors of Sovetskiy Flot /Soviet Fleet/ asked V. G. Bakayev, Minister of the Merchant Fleet USSR, to discuss how maritime transportation will implement the decree of the Central Committee CPSU, and the Council of Ministers USSR on "Job Placement and Protection of Material Welfare and Livelihood of Servicemen Demobilized from the USSR Armed Forces in Accordance with the Law on the New, Considerable Reduction of the USSR Armed Forces."

Comrade Bakayev said, "The collegium of the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet has discussed the decree of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR and has outlined measures for its implementation. A special order (prikaz) has been issued giving instructions regarding the concrete implementation of this decree to the chiefs of steamship lines and ports and to the directors of ship-repair plants and higher educational institutions.

"Our country's maritime transportation, which is in the process of being developed, each year requires more specialists. New ships equipped with modern equipment are joining the merchant fleet system. Seamen qualified in the most diverse specialties are needed to make up their crews as well as the crews of ships already in operation, e. g., sailors, enginemen, machinists, stokers, electricians, mechanics, navigator, and radio operators. It is understandable that sailors, petty officers, and officers demobilized into the navy reserves will be very suitable candidates for the vacancies on transport ships.

"But one should not think that a transfer to work in the merchant fleet does not require of the servicemen a fund of replenished knowledge. Every profession has its own peculiarities and requires definite skills of people. Therefore the Navy specialists who have expressed a desire to work in maritime transportation as necessary will be able to complete the appropriate courses in which they will receive theoretical training and production practice.

"Such courses will be organized at the majority of steamship lines. In addition, the training of reserve seamen will take place by individual and brigade methods directly aboard ships and at the steamship line. During this training period, in accordance with the party and government decree, reserve officers will be paid a stipend of 75 percent of the monthly salary of the position for which they are training.

"The Central Committee, CPSU, and the Council of Ministers USSR has obligated the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet, as well as other ministries and departments, to solve the problem of the job placement

of officers of the command, engineering, and technical staff of the Navy and Air Force who were demobilized into the reserves. Interesting work awaits reserve officers in maritime transportation where they can apply all their knowledge and experience.

"Many reserve officers are now working on merchant ships. They have proven themselves well. Among those working well are Reserve Capt. 3rd Rank Yuriy Nikolayevich Osipov, now senior navigator on one of the ships of the Baltic Steamship Line; Reserve Capt. 2nd Rank Nikolay Nikolayevich Korzun, captain of the steamship "Vtoraya Pyatiletka" of the Black Sea Steamship Line; Reserve Capt. 2nd Rank Aleksandr Nikolayevich Chmutov, captain of the steamship "Griboyedov" of the Baltic Steamship Line; and Reserve Officer Nikolay Vasil'yevich Azarov, second mechanic on the vessel "Kislovodsk"; and many others.

"The transfer of officer-seamen demobilized into the reserves to work in maritime transportation is considerably facilitated by the recently approved instructions regarding the procedure for issuing diplomas for navigators and mechanics in the merchant fleet to persons who have completed naval educational institutions. After receiving diplomas granting the right to sail on merchant ships, the naval reserve seamen can be actively accepted for work in transportation national economic and foreign trade freight.

"But for demobilized reserve servicemen who do not have the right to receive navigator's and mechanics' diplomas, the door is not closed to obtaining a secondary and higher special maritime education. In accordance with the party and government decree, officers demobilized into the reserves in accordance with the Law on the New, Considerable Reduction of the USSR Armed Forces who have the necessary education will be accepted into higher and secondary maritime educational institutions in the 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 school years without entrance examinations. Such educational institutions which train helmsmen, mechanics, and other specialists in maritime transportation are located in Vladivostok, Kholmsk, Odessa, Kherson, Leningrad, Baku, Astrakhan', Riga, Tallin, and other cities.

"In addition, at the present time the practice of combining work and correspondence study in higher and secondary special maritime educational institutions is widespread among the sea-going personnel of the merchant fleet. This form of education has been proven in practice. Many deserving deep sea captains and mechanics on large maritime ships have followed the path of correspondence education.

"Servicemen demobilized from the Soviet Army and Navy will be able to select a job they like in seaports. Here they need port workers, mechanizers, harbor fleet sailors, fitters, carpenters, builders, and many, many other specialists.

"Interesting work awaits reserve personnel at ship repair plants. These industrial enterprises were created during the years of the Soviet regime in the largest port cities of our country.

"Maritime transportation needs many other specialists. The accident-rescue service carries on a noble watch. Its staff requires sailors, mechanics, navigators, and divers. The dredging fleet requires replenishment. Dredging machines and silt-pumps (zemlesosy) which ensure the necessary depths for the passage of maritime ships work on the most remote sea routes. Work on these machines is both interesting and honorable.

"Maritime transportation workers have grasped with great animation the Law on the New, Considerable Reduction of the USSR Armed Forces and warmly approve of it. They declare from their hearts that they will greet the demobilized troops in a brotherly fashion and will surround them with attention and concern.

"We should surround these comrades with concern and love so that they will feel comfortable in their new labor collectives and under the new conditions of their work, 'Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev said at the session of the Supreme Soviet USSR. 'It is necessary to help them master the profession which would ensure them appropriate earnings. Everyone can select a job he likes; there are great opportunities for this in our country.'

"These words reflect the great concern of the party and the government for the troops going into the reserves. They are meeting this concern in all organizations of maritime transportation."

XV. VERY IMPORTANT DOSAAF TASK IN RURAL AREAS

Sovetskiy patriot [Soviet Patriot]
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 12,
10 February 1960, pp 1-2.

S. Shatilov, First
Deputy Chairman of
DOSAAF Central Committee

[The following translation omits the first two paragraphs
of the original article.]

DOSAAF organizations also have their own reserves. Having mobilized them, they are capable of raising still higher the level of our Society's work, of developing on an even wider scale its patriotic activity, and of making a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is well known that one of the chief prerequisites for improving the productivity of labor is the mechanization of agriculture. To this matter the Party is devoting persistent attention. In our rural areas there are now millions of automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, radio receivers, radio broadcasting sets, and television sets. The number of them continues to increase with each year.

In order that this equipment function uninterruptedly, it is necessary that we have a great number of specialists in the regulation and the repair of it. We must also manifest constant concern over improving the qualifications of technical personnel, so that they might realize the entire potential of such equipment.

In the matter of increasing the training of technical personnel needed by agriculture, much has been done and more yet needs to be done by our patriotic Society. Without taking workers away from their jobs, and on the basis of public participation. DOSAAF organizations can train hundreds of thousands of qualified specialists for agricultural production every year.

There are DOSAAF organizations in almost every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Last year alone they trained thousands and thousands of drivers, motorcyclists, radio operators, and other specialists.

In the year just past, DOSAAF organizations of Vladimirskaia, Kostromskaia, Kuybyshevskaya, Moskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, and Rostovskaya oblasts, of Krasnodarskiy Kray, and a number of others, trained 1.3-3 times as many technical personnel than in 1958.

In addition, there are functioning in the nation a tremendous number of study circles for amateur radio builders. Over the past two years DOSAAF organizations have conducted 204 radio exhibitions, in which about 18,000 amateur radio builders took part. In the 15th and 16th All-Union Radio Exhibitions alone, amateur radio builders displayed about 2,000 exhibits to the public.

DOSAAB amateur radio builders have created a variety of apparatus and improvements which are being successfully applied to agriculture. Thus, for example, they created a series of measuring apparatuses which make it possible to observe the outward means and the internal processes of the development of plants. A. Bobrov and P. Zemlyakov, radio amateurs from Novgorod, created an apparatus for determining the moisture content of grain. An electronic moisture meter which measures the moisture content of grain as it flows by was built by radio amateur A. Pikersgil' of the Ukraine. Georgian radio amateur N. Gvatsadze built an instrument for determining the moisture content of tea while A. Bandzeladze created a moisture meter for tobacco; radio amateurs V. Kazanskiy and Ye. Petushkov of Uzbekistan prepared a moisture meter for raw cotton. Radio ham A. El'gart of the Ukraine designed an apparatus for the automatic ventilation of vegetables stored in large volume and for prolonged periods of time. Radio amateur A. Spirin of Azerbaydzhan created an instrument for determining the degree of frost young crops have been subjected to. The miniature (pocket size) radio receivers made of semiconductors and created by radio hams can find broad application in rural areas.

But this is only a small part of what is being done and what can be done by activists of our voluntary Society, by our radio builders for the rural areas.

The most important task at the present time is to disclose all of the possibilities, all of the reserves which DOSAAB organizations in the rural areas have, and to utilize them in the interests of all-possible cooperation with kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the struggle for fulfillment of the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Having discussed the tasks confronting our DOSAAB organizations arising out of the decisions of the December Plenum, the DOSAAB Central Committee has recommended that all republic, kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the Society work out specific measures for providing aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in fulfilling decisions of the December Plenum, primarily along the line of expanding the training of technical specialists.

What kind of specialist can we train for agriculture? First of all, drivers, motorcyclists, tractor operators, radio communications men, experts in the simplest repair and adjustment of radios and television receivers.

These personnel are particularly needed now in the rural areas. And we can take upon ourselves the task of training, over the next year, of 200,000 such specialists. If we look even further ahead, let us say, three or four years, we can set before ourselves the even more complex task of training enough such specialists so as to have a surplus of them on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In the future, it might be practical to raise the question of supplementing polytechnization in the schools by having public organizations teach all youth how to handle one or several pieces of farm equipment, and how to operate and make simple repairs to radio receivers, television sets, etc.

Understandably, work in the training of technical personnel, particularly drivers, should not be slackened in the cities either. The need for such personnel, as is known, is great there also. Every urban DOSAAF organization, therefore, should expand even further the training of drivers, and thus aid resolution of the task of the complete satisfaction of the needs of their own town for such personnel.

Are we capable of taking on such a task? Yes, we are. DOSAAF organizations have already accumulated a great deal of experience in the training of drivers, motorcyclists, tractor operators, and radio communications men. Functioning in the Society are thousands of courses and study circles devoted to the training of such specialists. Issued have been the corresponding programs, teaching aids, placards, while a film course on the automobile has been created. Among the DOSAAF activities are many training-instructional and teaching personnel.

Of course, the growing task in the training of technical personnel will require greater effort and tremendous organizational work from DOSAAF committees. Many DOSAAF organizations should be improved considerably, while a portion of them need to create anew a material training base, to equip their training classes and shops, to acquire automobiles for teaching their students how to drive, etc.

Without these prerequisites, of course, it is impossible to organize normal training work. Right now one can frequently observe instances where DOSAAF courses and study circles for the training of technical personnel in the rural areas are suffering from a need for automobiles, and where training classes are housed in crowded and not well built quarters. These difficulties, while serious of course, are only temporary and are fully capable of being overcome. DOSAAF committees can procure the necessary quarters and equipment for training purposes if they properly apply themselves to this matter everywhere, and if they manifest initiative and persistence.

There is no doubt that, in this matter, local soviets, the boards of kolkhozes, and the directors of equipment-repair stations (RTS) and sovkhoses will be glad to meet us half way. It is well known that the training of technical personnel in DOSAAF organizations is advantageous in the economic sense, inasmuch as it is done by public organizations and, therefore, without taking people away from their jobs. The cost of teaching technical specialists in DOSAAF is considerably less expensive than in special educational institutions.

The experience of leading DOSAAF rural organizations demonstrates that they have, with the aid of the boards of kolkhozes, directors of sovkhoses, and local soviets of worker's deputies, created a fine material base for training and sports work.

The time has now come when the majority of rural rayon party committees and our Society's primary organizations in sovkhoses and kolkhozes should begin the practical resolution of the task of creating a good material base, upon which the technical personnel needed by kolkhozes and sovkhoses can be regularly trained, as well as developing

the technical aspects of sports. This matter should be handled in conjunction with the Komsomol; the public should be drawn into it on a wide scale, as should the funds of local soviet and trade-union organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses.

Speaking of the training of drivers, tractor operators, and motorcyclists in rural areas, we would like to turn attention to the following matter also. Experience has shown that many combine and tractor operators need to know how to drive a truck also. This is necessary in order that, when agricultural work is in full swing, interdependency can be exercised and mechanization personnel can be switched around better. A number of DOSAAF rural organizations have already taken up this matter. They have organized the teaching of driving a motor vehicle to tractor and combine operators. Their initiative should be supported and widely disseminated.

The motorcycle is being used on an ever wider scale in rural areas. It has become one of the most important means of transport for commanders and mechanizers of agricultural production. Many owners of motorcycles, however, are not familiar with their machines and do not have a license to drive it. The duty of DOSAAF committees is to aid these comrades to improve their mastery of the motorcycle.

In agriculture, as in other branches of the nation's economy, the role of radio and television is growing ever greater. They find wide application both in life as well as in production, and are a powerful means for the political and cultural enlightenment of rural workers.

In connection with the increase in the tempo of installation of radio facilities and the dissemination of television broadcasts to rural areas, there is an ever growing need for radio specialists. Instances are many of radio broadcasting stations, radio receivers, and television sets in rural areas working irregularly or not at all. This is due, first, to the absence of qualified radio and television specialists, installers, and experts in the repair of the apparatus on hand and, secondly, to the fact that these specialists are not provided for on the staffs of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

An urgent task of the Society's committees and radio clubs is to increase and attach greater importance to the matter of training radio specialists for the rural areas. In every kolkoz, particularly in the larger ones, radio specialists should be made out of the youth there, particularly the young women; it should be seen to that such youth are able not only to handle this means of radio communications and television, but are able to repair this apparatus. DOSAAF committees should, this year and next, raise and decide the task of providing every kolkhoz and sovkhos with a sufficient number of trained radio and television specialists, see to it that every kolkhoz and sovkhos has its own shop for the repair of the "Urozhay-2" radio set, radio receivers, and television sets. Under these conditions, important and necessary work in the servicing of radio apparatus can be done

in rural areas by not only staff personnel, but by the society's activists also.

DOSA AF committees, without putting off matters or without losing a single day, should create for the rural areas independent sport clubs and courses and study circles for the training of technical specialists. These courses and study circles should be organized on a paying basis, and it should be seen to it that they not only pay for themselves, but serve as sources for additional revenue for expanding the material base of clubs and courses.

Republic and oblast DOSAAF committees and the Administration for Technical Training and Sports of the DOSAAF Central Committee must see to it that the courses and study circles are provided with the necessary apparatus, visual and teaching aide, and programs through regular trade organizations.

In organizing the training of technical personnel, DOSAAF committees should function in close contact with the Komsomol and other public organizations, be more bold in drawing the wide circle of the Society's aktiv and the local technical intelligentsia into this task. Invaluable aid in the training of technical personnel can be afforded DOSAAF committees by the technical specialists among our troops in reserve. In connection with the measures taken by the Soviet Government in further and significantly curtailing the armed forces, this category of DOSAAF's aktiv will increase considerably, and wide use should be made use of it in the matter of training technical personnel in the rural areas.

At the present time, many rayon, kolkhoz, and Sovkhoz DOSAAF organizations have already undertaken active work in rendering aid to kolkhozes in carrying out the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and above all, in the training of technical personnel. Thus, the DOSAAF organization in Galichskiy Rayon of Kostromskaya Oblast, taking into consideration the fact that the oblast had assumed the obligation this year of increasing the output of animal husbandry products several fold, has worked out detailed measures for rendering aid to its own rayon in fulfilling this task. Having learned the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for agriculture mechanizers, the DOSAAF rayon organization has assumed the obligation of training, in 1960, not less than 200 third-class drivers, 150 amateur drivers, 150 motorcyclists, 30 tractor operators, 20 combine operators, and a minimum of three radio specialists per kolkhoz. This undertaking of the DOSAAF committee has been supported by party and soviet organs.

The Galichaskiy DOSAAF Committee has assigned a large group of its activists to kolkhozes to carry out explanatory work on the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, for the organization of technical courses and the expansion of sport work. The rayon party committee has approved prizes for primary organizations making the best showings in the training of technical personnel. The

DOSAAF Central Committee has supported this undertaking and has called upon all of DOSAAF's rural organizations to follow the remarkable patriotic example of the Galichskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee.

As you can see, a very important task has been placed before DOSAAF. Is it a difficult task? It is. But it is fully capable of being fulfilled. It is necessary only that DOSAAF workers themselves become inspired by this important patriotic task and that they manifest the maximum energy and organizational ability.

An important condition for the successful fulfillment of tasks now confronting DOSAAF is the even further expansion of socialist competitions among the Society's organizations. The DOSAAF Central Committee, as is known in taking consideration of the wishes of the Society's rural collectives, has adopted a decree on conducting an all-Russian competition of primary organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and RTS for the best organization of mass defense and sport work. The duty of DOSAAF committees is to see that these competitions are held on a wide scale and that they achieve high results, and to direct the efforts of rural DOSAAF collectives towards the further improvement of all their work, particularly the matter of training technical specialists needed for the rural areas.

Intensification of the work of DOSAAF organizations in the training of technical specialists will create favorable possibilities for the wide-scale development of technical aspects of sport in the rural areas. It will promote the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee, which called upon the Society's organizations for a decisive improvement in sports work in rural areas, and to see to it that up to 2 million persons take up the technical aspects of sports within the next two years. There is no doubt but that this task will be fulfilled with honor.

Inspired by the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, DOSAAF rural organizations are determined to achieve new successes in their many-sided patriotic activities for the good of the motherland. The Society's collectives will do everything possible to aid kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and RTS fulfill the decrees of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee more quickly and better.

XVI. FRIENDLY EFFORTS

(AIR DEFENSE TRAINING)

Sovetskiy patriot /Soviet Patriot/
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 13,
14 February 1960, p. 2

Yu. Nikonov

Formerly, whenever anyone talked about training the populace in anti-air defense (PVO), the Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee of Irkutskaya Oblast was always mentioned as being among the backward committees. Actually, things were going poorly here. Where other areas had already completed their training in the 22-hour PVO program, they had only just begun it in Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy Rayon. Things were going badly here in the training of DOSAAF instructors, and in providing PVO literature and teaching aids to primary organizations.

But then the rayon organization of the Society became headed by Pavel Nikolayevich Stavrov, a man of energy and initiative. On the very next day after he took over, he hied himself over to the rayon executive committee, to Aleksey Nikolayevich Varnakov, the deputy chairman.

"I came to consult with you on the best way to organize the PVO training of the populace," Pavel Nikolayevich began. "The situation within the rayon in this regard is very bad. Speaking honestly, almost nothing is being done."

The two of them then went to see A. Lazarev, chairman of the rayon executive committee, and I. Markin, secretary of the rayon party committee.

The secretary of the rayon party committee proposed calling a meeting of the party, soviet, and defense activists, and to discuss this question together with them. That is what was done.

Worked out at the meeting of the aktiv were measures which called for the training of DOSAAF instructors, the creation of the necessary material base, and the equipment of classes for training. The rayon party committee then followed this up with a conference of directors of sovkhoses and equipment-repair stations (ETS), chairmen of kolkhoses, rural soviets, and other administrative workers.

The training of DOSAAF instructors was difficult to organize through their own efforts alone, so the rayon party committee therefore turned for aid to the oblast DOSAAF committee. The oblast dispatched a brigade from the Irkutsk PVO School for this purpose.

Following their training, the Society's instructors visited kolkhoses and enterprises, armed not just with the knowledge they had received in the courses alone: the rayon DOSAAF committee saw to it that every one of them had with them the needed amount of programs, placards, and literature on PVO, and gas masks.

Together with this, the rayon motion picture facilities department was issued a schedule for the showing of training films on anti-air defense. In addition, DOSAAF primary organizations received projectors for the showing of slides.

All of the above permitted an organized beginning to training in PVO at all kolkhozes, sovkhoses, RTS, institutions, and educational institutes of the rayon. However, Pavel Nikolayevich Stavrov knew that only a beginning had been made. It was important now to provide regular control over the work of the study circles. Great aid in this regard was rendered the rayon DOSAAF committee by the workers of other rayon public organizations. L. Likhatin, secretary of the rayon Kom-somol committee, attended PVO instruction being given at the Baytogskiy Sovkhoz; A. Khristyuk, deputy to the okrug soviet, attended the training being given at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin. It turned out that in some places the training of the populace in anti-air training was being given in name only. For example, F. Os'kin, DOSAAF instructor from the Kharazargayskiy Village Soviet, was limiting himself solely to showing his audience PVO placards. It was clear that little benefit was being derived from such "instruction". The rayon DOSAAF committee pointed out comrade Os'kin's errors to him. In addition, he was again instructed on how to conduct training correctly, and told what equipment and training aids could be prepared through his own efforts, with aid of his audience. And things in this study circle were set right.

The results of the checkup made on the training of the populace in PVO were discussed at a meeting of the presidium of the rayon DOSAAF committee. The rayon committee also conducted a conference of the Society's instructors, where the best of them shared their work experience with the others. Many interesting things were related by D. Golik and V. Bardakhanov, DOSAAF PVO instructors from the Baytogskiy Sovkhoz.

The rural soviets have also begun rendering a great deal of aid to the rayon DOSAAF committee. Meetings of the Gakhanskiy and Akhinskiy village soviets heard reports made by kolkhoz chairmen and the directors of RTS on progress in training rural workers in anti-air defense.

Thus, through joint effort, was there achieved a high quality of training the populace in the 22-hour PVO program in Ekhrut-Bulagatskiy Rayon.

Following this, a new task was placed before the rayon DOSAAF committee, that of training the populace to meet the standards of the "Ready for PVO", complex 1st degree. The situation was complicated by the fact that, at that time, spring field work was beginning. And again the question was decide in common. The rayon party committee and the rayon executive committee supported the proposal of the chairman of the DOSAAF rayon committee that PVO training should not be curtailed even during the sowing period.

In organizing the retraining of Society instructors, the rayon DOSAAF committee devoted its chief attention to the practical fulfillment of the PVO standards. For this purpose, the necessary inventory and equipment were prepared.

For the en masse passage of the standards for the "Ready for PVO" complex, 1st Degree, it was necessary to equip special quarters and areas. The rayon committee of the Society, however, was not up to doing this all by itself. To those areas were then sent workers of the rayon executive committee, members of the presidium of the rayon DOSAAF committee, and activists. The directors of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, as a rule, eagerly supported their proposals. For example, at a conference devoted to the training of workers to qualify under the norms of the "Ready for PVO" complex, 1st Degree, held at the local industrial combine, it was decided to equip two PVO study corners, and to acquire and prepare all the necessary equipment for setting up an area to be used in passing tests.

The efficient organization of training permitted the workers of the industrial combine to be the first in the rayon to complete work on qualifying under the norms of the "Ready for PVO" complex, 1st Degree. Immediately after, the industrial combine and the workers of the creamery completed their training.

The Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin and the Baytogakiy Sovkhoz soon announced completion of training to qualify under the norms of the "Ready for PVO" complex, 1st Degree. Training in kolkhozes located on the territory of other rural soviets is also going well.

XVII. INHABITANTS OF KOSTROMA SET AN EXAMPLE AS

REGARDS FULFILLING OBLIGATIONS

Sovetskiy patriot /Soviet Patriot/
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 13,
14 February 1960, p. 2.

A. Nesterskiy

(Proceedings of a meeting of the defense aktiv of Kostromskaya Oblast.)

As is known, a year ago at a meeting of the oblast aktiv, the inhabitants of Kostroma undertook serious socialist obligations regarding the improvement of mass defense and sports work and appealed to all primary DOSAAF organizations in the country to follow their example. The inhabitants of Kostroma pledged themselves during the year to form primary DOSAAF organizations everywhere, to draw not less than 60 per cent of the adult population into the Society, and to develop widely the training of technical specialists needed by the national economy, etc.

Comrade A. V. Sokolov, Secretary of Kostromskaya Oblast Party Committee said that before the first meeting of the aktiv a total of 12 percent of the adult population in the oblast belonged to DOSAAF. Now over 60 percent belong. Thus the oblast organization has quintupled in size. And in such rayons as Galichskiy, Pavinskiy, Chukhlomskiy, Manturovskiy, Soligalichskiy, and Bogovarovskiy it is 7 to 9 times as large. Active collectives of the Society have been created in all enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, RTS (Equipment Repair Stations), educational institutions, and other institutions. Tens of thousands of DOSAAF members have studied in technical circles and courses. More than one-third of the Society's members have been reached by various forms of technical training and mass work. The level of sports work has been raised considerably. During the year the oblast has held 1,800 competitions and other mass measures in which over 75,000 persons participated. The number of participants in competitions and sportsmen-raukholder has doubled in comparison with 1958.

Much has been done toward strengthening the material and technical base. Thirty-three rayon training classes have been established for training drivers, motorcycle drivers, radio-telegraph operators, and other specialists, and 17 rayon rifle-ranges have been built. Many large primary organizations have training classes and rifle-ranges now. Meeting the plan for collecting membership dues ahead of schedule has helped in this.

The speaker and persons participating in the discussions emphasized that the animation in the work of the DOSAAF collectives and the successful meeting of the obligations undertaken by them were the result of the strengthening of the leadership by party organs of the DOSAAF organizations.

Party organs have become more deeply involved in the work of DOSAAF collectives and have carried out great work in strengthening rayon and city committees of the Society as well as DOSAAF primary organizations with cadres. Party organs turned the attention of Komsomol and trade union organizations and directors of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses to the activity of DOSAAF collectives and ensured a broad scope of socialist competitions between the Society's organizations. The bureau of the oblast party committee summed up the results of the rayon and city competitions every month. Secretaries of rayon and city party committees and rayon and city Komsomol committees, chairmen of DOSAAF committees, and economic leaders participated in five radio broadcasts, which have been conducted. The bureaus of the rayon party committees regularly reviewed progress in fulfilling the obligations which had been undertaken.

After pointing out the successes achieved by the Society's collectives, the participants in the meeting of the aktiv at the same time spoke about the shortcomings which still exist in mass defense and sports work. The statements of the aktiv participants bore witness to the aspiration to eliminate these shortcomings more rapidly and to find new reserves and opportunities for the further expansion of the scope and raising the level of work of the Society's collectives.

Comrade Vlasova, secretary of the Kostroma City Party Committee, said in her speech, "At this time when the Society's ranks have grown considerably, the main thing is to strengthen all DOSAAF collectives organizationally and to improve the content of mass defense and sports work decisively."

She pointed out that at the present time the Society's collectives are still paying insufficient attention to the development of training and sports work. This alone can explain the fact that few sportsmen-raukholders have been trained in the oblast and that radio amateur work and several other technical sports and model plane and ship building have been poorly developed.

Comrade Sinitsyn, chairman of the committee of the primary organization at the flax-harvesting combine, in speaking about the decisive role of the Society's aktiv in the work of DOSAAF collectives emphasized the necessity for strengthening educational work among them and for correctly organizing it.

Society instructor Comrade Kuznetsov addressed his remarks to problems of developing water sports, particularly motorized water sports, in the oblast.

Comrade Smelov, secretary of the Oblast Komsomol Committee, and Comrade Semenov, secretary of the Manturovskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee, in their speeches to the aktiv meeting emphasized the importance of further strengthening the ties of DOSAAF organizations with Komsomol and other public organizations.

Comrade Men'shevikova, chairman of the Galichskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, spoke about the great opportunities available to the

Society's organization in the matter of training technical cadres for the villages. Taking into consideration the new high obligations undertaken by the oblast in the production of animal husbandry products, DOSAAF organizations in the rayon decided to expand the training of technical cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhoses and primarily drivers, tractor operators, motorevelo drivers, and radio specialists. Inter-kolkhoz courses are being organized in the rayon for drivers, motorcycle drivers, and radio operators, and sports club affiliates and kolkhoz collective radio stations are being formed in animal husbandry farms, and technical nooks are being equipped in brigades. The initiative of the inhabitants of Galidnskiy is being picked up by many DOSAAF collectives in the oblast.

To New Limits

In the decree adopted, the participants of the oblast aktiv outlined the new limits which are to be achieved by the Society's collectives in 1960.

The inhabitants of Kostroma decided:

To concentrate the main attention on further developing and improving the quality of sports training and agitation and propaganda work in DOSAAF organizations.

To include in studies in courses, circles, and sports teams not less than 40 percent of the DOSAAF members and to train not less than 15 percent of Society members in various technical specialties.

To see that not less than 20 percent of the members of the oblast DOSAAF organization are systematically engaged in technical sports and to train 3,500 sportsmen-raukholders.

To conduct not less than five rayon competitions in the rayons and not less than five competitions in each primary organization during the year. To ensure that the entire population of the oblast qualifies under the norms of the "Ready for PVO" complex 1st degree, to see that 25,000 members of the Society qualify under the technical norms of the "Ready for Work and Defense" complex.

On the basis of further improvement in the work of DOSAAF organizations to meet the obligations for attracting not less than 80 percent of the adult population of the oblast into DOSAAF membership in 1960, while directing special attention to the organizational strengthening of the newly created mass primary organizations.

Using the funds of trade-union and economic organizations and deductions from DOSAAF membership dues, to build in 1960 200 semi-enclosed 50-meter rifle ranges, including 156 at kolkhozes; 7 of the simplest types of water sports stations; 2 parachute towers; and 5 pneumatic shooting ranges. To equip training centers in each rayon with classes for training drivers, motorcycle drivers, radio operators, and PVO training classes.

To ensure fulfillment of the plan for collecting membership dues by 1 May 1960 in order to assure the fastest construction of sports structures, the acquisition of training and sports premises, and the carrying out of measures in mass defense work.

The aktiv meeting concluded with the presentation of awards. For good results in mass defense work achieved in 1959, the Kostromskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization was awarded the highest award of the Society -- the DOSAAF Badge of Honor -- by the Presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee. The Primary DOSAAF organization at the Flax Harvesting Combine imeni V. I. Lenin and 30 activists of the Society were honored with this same award. The badge "For Active Work" was awarded to 101 persons and the certificate of the DOSAAF Central Committee was awarded to 24 persons.

Comrade S. S. Shatilov, First Deputy Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, read the decrees of the DOSAAF Central Committee awarding the Kostromskaya DOSAAF organization and a large group of the Society's members the DOSAAF Badge of Honor, the Badge "For Active Work", and the Certificate of the DOSAAF Central Committee. Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade S. M. Budennyi presented the awards.

Among those awarded the DOSAAF Badge of Honor were B. I. Volkov, chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization at the Flax Harvesting Combine imeni V. I. Lenin; N. I. Dobrynin, chairman of the Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee; activist and public worker A. S. Krylova; M. A. Kuzin, chairman of the Mkar'yevskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee; plant director I. M. Mikhaylov; A. I. Polushkin, chairman of the primary organization at the Secondary School No 12 in Kostroma; V. A. Ryabkov, instructor of the Shar'inskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee; M. Ya. Smirnov, chairman of the Chukhlomskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee; L. A. Florent'yev, secretary of the Kostromskaya Oblast Party Committee; and others.

Comrade Florent'yev, first secretary of the Kostromskaya oblast Party Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting of the oblast aktiv. After thanking the DOSAAF Central Committee for the honors conferred upon the oblast DOSAAF organization, he expressed confidence that the party organization and the public of the oblast will honorably fulfill their new obligations for the further upsurge in the oblast's economy and for improvement in the work of the Society's organizations Kostroma.

XVII. QUALITY IS PRIMARY IN TRAINING

(AIR DEFENSE TRAINING)

Sovetskiy patriot /Soviet Patriot/

Unsigned article

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3 February 1960, p. 2.

[The following translation omits the first seven paragraphs of the original.]

A great deal of work is being conducted in DOSAAF primary organizations in the study of the "Ready for PVO", complex 1st Degree. The majority of the Society's members in enterprises and institutions, as well as in many rural organizations, have already completed the study of the individual requirements of the complex. Competitions between teams are being conducted everywhere. In their letters to the editor, activists, committee workers, and PVO school workers of the Society tell of the progress made in the study of programs, of training methods meetings, of competitions, and disclose shortcomings.

Mobile agitation trucks are providing great aid to PVO circles.

"The brigade of agitators from the oblast PVO school," writes A. Zerya, Chairman of the Ul'yanovskiy Rayon Dosaaf Committee of Sumakaya Oblast, "has visited 15 of the rayon's populated points, chiefly those in remote kolkhozes, and has rendered great aid to committees in the study of the "Ready For PVO" 1st Degree.

Members of the brigade of agitators make reports and speeches to the rayon's populace on the aims and tasks of the Society, on the decisions of the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee, and on organizing the work of anti-air defense study circles. The training film "The Anti-Atomic Defense of the Populace" is being shown at rural clubs, and has been seen by over 1,000 kolkhozniks. Members of the brigade of agitators helped create Dosaaf organizations in four kolkhozes and to set the work of study circles into operation.

"The brigade of agitators of our school," writes F. Logvinov, instructor at the Kokchetavskaya Oblast PVO School, "widely employ in their work a mobile photo exhibit of the means and methods of anti-atomic defense. Over a short period of time, thousands of inhabitants of kolkhoz villages and rayon centers have been given the opportunity to become acquainted with it."

Committees and PVO schools of the Society attach great significance to training films. Significant in this respect is the experience of the DOSAAF Committee at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR.

"Workers of the Administration, departments, and pavilions of the Exhibitions, and Society instructors," M. Lar'kin, Deputy Chairman

of the DOSAAF Committee, informs us, "are completing their study of individual standards of the PVO complex. For a better mastery of the material which has been covered, a mass showing of PVO training films has been organized. Over 2,000 of the exhibition's workers have viewed them over a short period of time.

It is well known what an important role in the training of the populace in PVO means is being played by the Society's instructors who have undergone special training. Practice proves that where there is selection of the Society's instructors, and where there is sufficient attention paid to providing them with the necessary teaching methods aid, high results in training the populace in anti-air defense are achieved.

Great concern over the Society's instructors is being manifested by the Vladimirskiy Rural Rayon DOSAAF Committee of Vladimirskaya Oblast.

"Recently," the chief of the Oblast PVO School, A. Vlasov, informs us, "the rayon DOSAAF committee conducted a seminar of the Society's instructors, in which 250 persons took part. It was a very interesting meeting. There was a great deal of talk involving experience in teaching workers the means of anti-air defense, and on the rapid completion of work for qualifying under the norm of the PVO complex. There took part in the work of the seminar V. Kovalev, secretary of the rayon party committee, I. Yershov, deputy chairman of the rayon executive committee, and others. They introduced a number of valuable proposals aimed at the better organization of the work of PVO study circles in kolkhozes.

K. Babich, instructor with the Society's Oblast Committee, writes of the excellent initiative manifested by the directors of the Lenin Inter-Rayon PVO School and the Novo-Nikolayevskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee of Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Jointly, they conducted training assemblies of the Society's instructors. During those assemblies, the school's quarters were used to exhibit individual means of defense and training and visual aids in PVO. All assembly participants underwent gas chamber training and saw the training film, "The Anti-Chemical Defense of the Populace."

In DOSAAF collectives where training in PVO programs has been completed, competitions are now being held which check upon the knowledge of those taking the courses, and which aid as well in disclosing defects in the training work.

"In PVO competitions for the republic championship," D. Vakulenko, Deputy Chairman of the Udmurtskaya ASSR DOSAAF Committee, informs us, 11 of the best city and rayon teams took part. Excellent skill in fulfilling the exercises called for in the PVO complex was shown by DOSAAF members of the Sarapul' Electromechanical Technicum, the Izhevsk Equipment Plant, and the Mozhginsk Pedagogical School. DOSAAF members of the Karsoveyskiy Rural Rayon were the best and quickest in fulfilling exercises involving the rendering of first aid to a "victim" and in removing him from the "center of contamination".

Such competitions, however, did not proceed in an organized manner and on a high technical level everywhere. Society instructor G. Gordeyev points out in his letter that, during the PVO competition at the Lys'vonskiy Metallurgical Plant of Permskaya Oblast, certain judges permitted an incorrect tally of the results. Comrade Gordeyev recommends that PVO competitions be held at stadiums and other open areas, in order that as many persons as possible, who are studying to qualify under the norm of the PVO complex, can observe the activities of the teams.

The task at the present time consists of making the best possible use of the winter period for a more thorough study of the individual requirements of the "Ready For PVO" complex, both in the city as well as in rural areas, to conduct competitions on a high level, and to manifest the necessary concern over the creation of a material and technical base.

XIX. IMPROVE PROPAGANDA WORK

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Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 8,
27 January 1960, p. 2.

G. Shatunov, Member
of Presidium, DOSAAF
Central Committee

Great things are being done by the Soviet people!

In his remarkable, utterly convincing and clear report to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev pointed out what great victories in the construction of communism the past year of 1959 has brought us, and opened forth a broad and clear prospect for the resolution of basic international problems which are of significance for the strengthening of peace. Consistently carrying out a peace-loving foreign policy, directed by the Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with various social structures, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously adopted the Law on the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union by 1,200,000 persons. This decision is our nation's important contribution to the strengthening of the cause of peace throughout the entire world.

The Communist Party, and its Leninist Central Committee teach us that the successful introduction of the program for the building of Communism is directly dependent upon the growth of the workers' consciousness. With this in mind, the party is manifesting unceasing concern over the communist education of the Soviet people and on their mastery of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook. A new, clear manifestation of this concern is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On The Tasks of Party Propaganda Under Present Conditions."

The decree of the Central Committee CPSU is a document of tremendous political significance. Developed in it is a comprehensive and profound program of ideological work under present conditions, precisely defining its forms and methods, analyzing its shortcomings and pointing out the means for eliminating them.

The party envisages the chief task of propaganda to be the profound and comprehensive elucidation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the pointing out of its successful introduction in the course of the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in our nation. All of our propaganda should teach us to use in our practical activity, and creatively develop, the wealth of theory amassed by the party, and to raise the masses for the struggle to introduce the policy of the party, and to train stoic and active fighters for Communism.

The decree of the Central Committee CPSU emphasizes the important role of the trade unions, Komsomol, of all mass public organizations in the cause of the communist education of the Soviet people. "Ideological education work in our nation," the decree states, "can acquire wide scope, can encompass every soviet person in its influence

only if this work occupies a central spot in the activities of the trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations, only if the tremendous forces of our society take an active part in it."

In the propaganda work directed at educating the workers in the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, pride in their great motherland, an avid desire to strengthen its might, in propaganda on the militant traditions of the past and the heroism of today, a great deal can and should be done by DOSAAF collectives also, together with other public organizations. Their important obligation consists in regularly combining practical activity in the acquisition by members of the society of technical knowledge, participation in sports, and training in anti-air defense with wide-scale and varied propaganda work.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev says: "If the motherland summons us to the defense of her freedom and independence, every one of us should manfully and boldly look death in the eye, and not waver in battle with the enemy." The collectives of our patriotic Society also are being called upon to aid the party in training precisely such fearless fighters.

Guided by the historic decisions of the 20th and 21st Party Congresses, and Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, many DOSAAF organizations and committees have made a noticeable move forward in the matter of education and propaganda work among members of the Society. This work has become more vital and varied, and its effectiveness has improved, as has its organizational and mobilization role.

All of this has undoubtedly strengthened to a great degree DOSAAF's local ties with the Komsomol, trade unions, organs of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. We should note particularly the fruitful joint propaganda work of those organizations in Armenia and Azerbaydzhan, in the Ukraine, in Moskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, and other oblasts, in Moscow, and in Leningrad.

Relying upon their ever increasing number of activists and, primarily, on their sections for mass organizational work and sections for propaganda, many DOSAAF committees have begun to manifest greater initiative and creativity in propaganda work. In Sverdlovsk Oblast, for example, sections for mass organizational work and sections for propaganda have been created under 63 city and rayon DOSAAF committees. About 3,000 activists and reserve officers are working in them. According to incomplete data, in the year just past they gave about 9,000 lectures and reports. These sections have been initiators of evenings devoted to the discussion of various subjects, meetings between members of DOSAAF and war veterans and with military personnel who have distinguished themselves in combat and political training, the conducting of excursions, etc.

The showing of patriotic and training films to members of the Society has been organized on a regular basis in Stalingrad, Kazan',

Baku, and other cities. Groups of activists-amateur movie makers are working under the Dosaaf committees in Dnepropetrovsk and Kuybyshev. They have produced 35-mm films telling of the patriotic activity of our Society. In Arkhangel'sk Oblast, trips of DOSAAF agitators and motor vehicles used for agitation work through the rayons are organized frequently.

In their propaganda work, a number of DOSAAF committees and organizations have begun to make wider use of the Society's press, local newspapers, and television and radio broadcasts. A more significant scope has been acquired by work devoted to propaganda on technical knowledge, to the achievements of our domestic military equipment and, above all, in the field of rocket weapons.

All of this, however, gives us no basis whatsoever for complacency. The shortcomings in oral and printed propaganda noted in the degree of the CPSU Central Committee, apply also to the propaganda work in our Society. There are often instances when propaganda is conducted by DOSAAF committees without a close tie with the life and practical activities of the Society, without consideration of the interests and desires of DOSAAF members. Propaganda work still does not sufficiently disclose the directing and guiding role of the Communist Party in strengthening the nation's defensive capacity, and dry and uninteresting are the stories told of the heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers in the days of war and peace, of outstanding achievements in the development of domestic equipment in the field of aviation motor vehicle construction, radio engineering and radio electronics, and rocket building. Our propagandists do a poor job in generalizing upon and popularizing what is new in the work of DOSAAF organizations, and speak very little about the initiative and self activity of members of the Society.

A serious shortcoming of our propaganda also is the narrowness of its field of influence, its failure to be of a mass character, and its low effectiveness. Mass measures such as lectures, reports, talks, evenings of discussion, question and answer evenings devoted to technical and sports topics, discussion of individual books and brochures, etc., intended for the broad strata of the Society's members are seldom conducted, and then on a low level. Few excursions are made to museums of military history, to areas of historical battles, and few evenings are being devoted to recollection of those battles by the people who participated in them.

There are quite a few unutilized opportunities for the organization of such measures. There is not a single city or village where there are not living participants in historical events, or where monuments or relics of combat glory are not to be found. We very often do not notice them, pass them by with indifference, and do not utilize them for the patriotic education of members of the Society and, primarily, our youth.

Nor is there lacking in our committees initiative needed to make propaganda work more varied in form and more interesting. DOSAAF committees, for example, have hundreds of motor vehicles used for agitation purposes and radio relay centers, there are about 70 films devoted to various sectors of the Society's activities which may be rented, and hundreds of slides on military, technical, sports, and training subjects. However, all of these are quite often very poorly utilized.

The absence of the proper contact between DOSAAF Committees and local departments of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge also has a negative effect in many instances on propaganda work. Whenever these two organizations work apart, separate one from the other, this leads to a dissipation of available forces and opportunities, to duplication.

Low is the efficacy of our propaganda. We still have committees of the Society which still reflect the showy side of propaganda work, evaluate it on the basis of the number of measures which have been carried out and not on the basis of how this work aids in the over-all improvement in the level of the activities of DOSAAF organizations. Let us take, for example, the Novosibirsk Oblast organization of the Society. Here, according to data available, thousands of speeches were made by propagandists last year on various topics connected with the work of DOSAAF. However, the majority of the lectures and the reports which were given were not tied in with the practical tasks and the experience of the Society's organizations, with specific matters aiding the upswing of the national economy and the strengthening of the nation's defense. It is no wonder then that the results of propaganda work here are low: the oblast organization is poor in training technical personnel for the rural areas, weak in the development of sports, slow in increasing the ranks of the Society. Nor is the situation any better in the Moldavian, Omsk, and certain other organizations.

The basic cause of these shortcomings comes down to the fact that DOSAAF committees are weak in their direction of propaganda work, do not utilize its mighty means for improving all activities of the Society's organizations. Nor have we gotten rid of directors of committees who shun personal participation in propaganda work, who have not appeared before members of the Society for years.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee arms all of our nation's public organizations with a profound understanding of the practical methods for the further improvement of propaganda and educational work, opens new and wide opportunities before them.

Our first and foremost task consists of eliminating the shortcomings in propaganda work noted by the Central Committee of the CPSU and of seriously improving the direction of it. We must struggle constantly to improve the ideological level of propaganda work, and to provide a close tie between it and the Society's practical tasks.

A leading place in DOSAAF propaganda work should be taken up by the struggle to improve the consciousness of members of the Society by explaining to them the great achievements of our motherland, directed by the Communist Party. We must constantly educate DOSAAF members in the spirit of unshakable faith in the cause of party and people, in socialist internationalism, and Soviet patriotism.

Of very great significance under present-day conditions is the profound explanation of the peace-loving foreign policy of our nation as it was so comprehensively substantiated and expounded in comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report, "Disarmament -- The Path to the Strengthening of Peace and Securing Friendship Between Peoples", in the Law on the new, considerable reduction in the Armed Forces of the USSR, in the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet USSR to the parliaments and governments of all nations of the world.

Together with this, we must, in propaganda work, unmask in a decisive manner the imperialist adherents of a continuation of the "cold war", and explain to the workers that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, in reducing the army, have not for one minute forgotten the need to do everything possible to improve the vigilance and the combat preparedness of our Armed Forces. Every organization of the Society should have a clear concept of the fact that it is now being called upon to work still better, to sharpen the vigilance of its members, to work hand in hand with the Komsomol in educating our Soviet youth in the heroic deeds of our army and navy.

In our propaganda work, we must explain to the workers more clearly and on a wider scale the military-theoretical legacy of V. I. Lenin, and the measures of the Communist Party and its Central Committee in strengthening and improving the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. The richest material for propaganda work on this question is contained in the report made by N. S. Khrushchev to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

It is necessary, you understand, that all propaganda measures, be they lectures or reports, meetings with veterans of past wars, or displays devoted to domestic military equipment, be not only profound in content, but convincing, easy to understand, and easy to remember.

Further intensification of propaganda work in DOSAAF, the struggle for its high ideological level, and variety of form, requires of our committees constant business-like ties and systematic joint activity with organizations of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. For these purposes, they should jointly work out the topics of lectures, reports, talks, organize evenings devoted to the discussion of topics, consultations, trips by agitation vehicles, arrange displays, excursions, and the discussion of literature which sheds light on the combat traditions of our army and our success in strengthening its combat might.

It would be correct if DOSAAF committees and groups of members of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Know-

ledge at industrial enterprises, in transport, at construction sites, and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses were to establish constant contact and were to carry out work jointly according to a single, agreed-upon plan.

It might be expedient also to create at defense clubs, DOSAAF clubs, culture clubs, and plant and kolkhoz clubs, movie lectures on technical subjects, propaganda on the technical aspects of sport, and to conduct cycles of lectures on these subjects for youth.

Measures should be adopted on expanding our propaganda aktiv. As a result of the forthcoming reduction in the armed forces, a new and large detachment of military personnel released from the army will enter production. DOSAAF committees should see to it that these people who possess up-to-date military and technical knowledge, and experience in army life, are drawn into propaganda work, into active participation in the activities of the Society's organizations.

In improving propaganda in the Society, we must always remember that its results must always be evaluated by practical indices: by the number of technical specialists and sportsmen who have been trained by the new members of the Society drawn into active work, by the growth in the ranks of DOSAAF.

Guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the committees and organizations of DOSAAF should intensify their propaganda and education work, and conduct it on the level of the up-to-date requirements of the party.

XX. WE ARE UP TO THE TASK!

(DOSAAF SPORTS TRAINING)

Sovetskiy patriot /Soviet Patriot/
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 10
3 February 1960, p. 2.

V. Tregubenko, Chairman of
Krasnodarskiy Kray Dosaaf
Committee

One of the notable events of 1959 in the sport life of our DOSAAF organization was the fact that, in kray competitions for the multi-car rowing championship (mnogobor'yu), the victor was the launch of the Larzarevskiy Rural Rayon team. No one had ever expected that the team would surpass the teams of the Krasnodarsk and Novorossiysk Navy clubs, teams experienced in this type of sport.

Unexpected also was the fact that the kray championship for indoor motorcycle racing was won by a young woman whom virtually nobody knew, Lyudmila Petrenko, a student at the Slevyansk Secondary School.

These and many other facts bear witness to the fact that conditions for sports work in the rural rayons are becoming ever more favorable with each passing year, and that where DOSAAF committee direct well this work, the results produced by sportsmen are gratifying.

The most popular types of sports among the rural youth of our kray are rifle marksmanship and swimming. Thanks to the traditional Kuban-Azov-Black Sea Sailing Races, conducted by DOSAAF committees in conjunction with Komsomol and sports organizations, sailing has become a favorite pastime of our youth.

Over 100,000 persons participated in the sailing races of 1959; of these, 3,000 became sports rankholders. The overwhelming majority of participants in the sailing meet were rural sportsmen.

In the past year, about 50,000 marksmen took part in the traditional kray rifle marksmanship competitions for rural youth. In the first half of the year alone in the rural areas, the number of third and second rank marksmen trained comprised two-thirds of the over-all number of marksmen trained throughout the entire kray.

Being gradually developed in rural areas also are such types of sports as motorcycleing, parachute jumping, radio building and operation, and model building. But we must add that they are still far from being mass in character, and that they do not as yet yield high sporting and technical results. Making the technical aspects of sports in the rural areas mass in character and capable of producing results, therefore, is a serious task which we shall have to resolve.

The Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee called upon the Society's organizations to raise the number of persons engaged in technical sports in the rural areas over the next two years to 2 million. This is a serious task, but one fully capable of being realized.

Having considered the real possibilities, we figure that our Kray DOSAAF organization can, even in 1960, get not less than 150,000 persons to take up technical sports in the rural areas, and to train 10,000 sports rankholders. With the proper placement of the organizational work of the committees, this plan can not only be fulfilled, but over fulfilled.

Rural youth received with great satisfaction the decision of the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee on the radical improvement of sports work in rural areas. This is attested to in the multitude of opinions expressed by participants in reports and elections meetings and conferences, as well as in the decisions adopted at those meetings. Thus, for example, at the DOSAAF conference in Bryukhovetskiy Rayon, the delegates justifiably pointed out that the development of technical sports in the rayon was inadmissibly behind the level of training of technical personnel. The conference decreed as its task the training in 1960 of 3,000 technical specialists, and the attracting of hundreds of rural sportsmen into taking up technical sports.

Specific decisions aimed at the sharp improvement of sports work among rural youth were adopted at many rayon DOSAAF conferences.

Worthy of attention is the initiative shown by the Slavyanskiy Rayon DOSAAF and Komsomol committees, which conducted a joint plenum devoted to the improvement of the technical training of youth and the development of technical sports. At the plenum it was resolved to train, in 1960, in courses, study circles, and sports teams, about 3,000 technical specialists and sportsmen, including 250 motorcyclists, 75 parachute jumpers, 50 radiotelegraphists, 100 radiotelephonists, 20 rankholders in motor sports, 300 marksmen third rank and 25 marksmen second rank, 100 model building rankholders, and 170 instructors and judges in the technical sports. All this speaks of the great yearning of Komsomol and youth to achieve the wide-scale development of technical sports.

The Presidium of the Kray DOSAAF Committee is now adopting measures to aid rural collectives in expanding sports work, taking into consideration the requirements served by the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee and the wishes of youth.

The presidium of the kray committee, above all, called upon all club heads and councils to work out jointly with their aktivs, a yearly plan of measures for the radical improvement of sports work among youth, particularly in the rural areas. The plan should precisely define how many and when instructors, trainers, and sportsmen-rankholders should be trained, where and what competitions to conduct, demonstrations by masters of sports, and the like.

There are now ten independent sports clubs in the rural rayons of the kray. The Primorsko-Akhatarskiy, Apsheronskiy, Ust-Labinskiy, Bryukhovetskiy, and Severskiy Automobile and Motorcycle Clubs, the Belorschenskiy and Kropotkinskiy Radio Clubs, and others have won great respect in the rural areas through their good training and sports work.

The Kray Committee has set as its task to see to it that there is an independent sports club in every rural rayon in 1960.

With the aim of more wide-spread propaganda among rural youth, devoted to the technical types of sports in the coming year, we are increasing the number of mass measures to be taken. First to be conducted will be kray conferences of rural sportsmen, using their own motorcycles.

Based on the experience of the Kuban-Azov-Black Sea Sailing Races, we intend to conduct the first kray mass motor races. These will be held over 6-7 routes, with all of the kray's rayons participating. At spots where the races shift from one rayon to another, mass motorsports holidays, competitions, and demonstrations by masters of sports will be arranged. At the finish line, the best sportsmen will have a chance to show off their mastery to the workers of Krasnodar.

For the development of radio sports in the villages we have decided to create a wide network of radio circles and sports teams. In every rural rayon which has radio operators, we will conduct various competitions in radio sports not less than once a quarter. In the course of a year, there will be not less than three kray classification competitions. Competitions between radio operators for the championship of the kray will be conducted separately.

In order to attract as many rural youth as possible to water-motor sports, it has been decided to conduct next year rayon and kray competitions not only for racing motorboats, but also for motor boats of those types owned by organizations or personally by members of DOSAAF.

Underwater sports will receive further development. In kray competitions for underwater sports in 1960 will compete not only teams from navy clubs, but from a number of rural maritime rayons. It is intended, in certain primary and rayon organizations, to conduct competitions in underwater swimming using the mask, fins, and breathing equipment.

We consider it advisable to work out a schedule or calendar of sports competitions for several years ahead. Through this plan, the precise dates for conducting one or another competition are to be set, so as to convert them into traditional meets. In such a manner, we figure on achieving the organized training of sportsmen for competitions, and higher sports-technical results.

To carry out sports measures of an all-kray significance, we will have a whole series of major sports structures. At the beginning of this year there will go into operation a motordrome with a cinder track in Maykop, and a 300-meter firing range in Krasnodar. By opening of the swimming season, a new water sports station will go into operation in the Kray center. By fall, the construction of a winter sports arena (Kortodrom) will have been completed in Krasnodar.

We must admit, however, that in the rural rayons things are not going well with the construction of sports structures. We intend

therefore, with the aid of soviet and economic organizations, to rectify this matter. In all rayons and large rural primary organizations, priority is to be given to the construction of firing ranges and water sports stations.

In fulfilling the decisions of the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee, the DOSAAF members of the Kuban, under the direction of party organs and in close contact with Komsomol and other public organization, will strive to see that technical sports become most widespread.

XXI. THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND

(FLIGHT TRAINING)

Sovetskiy patriot / Soviet Patriot /
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27 January 1960, p. 3.

V. Yegorov, Hero of the
Soviet Union, Chief of
Yaroslavskaya Oblast Air
Club

There was a time when certain comrades did not believe in year round flights, and spoke of the impossibility of teaching youth to fly during the winter period. But experience has demonstrated that if the necessary material base is created at the airfield, year round flying work at air clubs is fully possible. This has been the experience of our collective also.

Formerly, at our as well as at other airclubs, teaching youth how to fly was done this way: in the winter, cadets and sportsmen mastered theory, and in summer, made their flights. There was a big interval between the study of theory and practical training.

To this was added the fact that often, during the period of intensive flying work, we would have bad weather. Thus, the air club did not have sufficient time to fulfill the flying program of cadets and students. Haste and violation of the requirements of instructions and of the manual would result.

You understand of course that, under this system, the instructors were in no position to conduct successfully the ground, preliminary training and critique of flights.

In 1958 we had serious second thoughts about this and came to the conclusion that we could work like this no longer. Having exchanged opinions, first at conferences of the directing staff, and later at meetings of the air club's collectives, we decided upon using the winter months for flights. We took into consideration along with this the fact that, in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, the number of flying days in winter is virtually the same as in summer.

We realized that it would not be easy for us, for flights under winter conditions are fraught with great difficulties.

With the aid of party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and with the participation of the entire personnel of the Society, we successfully coped with the tasks placed before us. Now, we carry out flights the year round, and this has had a positive effect upon the entire activity of the air club.

With what did we begin? It was necessary, first of all, to equip winter camps, for without them the carrying out of normal flight work would be unthinkable. In this matter, we encountered great difficulties. The funds allocated to the air club by the Dosaaf Central Committee, for the creation of a material base at the airfield, proved to be patently insufficient. We discussed this question at a meeting

of personnel, at which the collective resolved to equip winter camps through their own efforts.

The workers of the club all set to work on this together. Every one of them considered it his duty to work an additional several hours following completion of their main jobs. Among the flyers and technicians we discovered carpenters, painters, plasterers, glaziers, and others.

Thus, link commander Nikolay Sakulin and flight instructor Sorgoy Rodin proved themselves to be good carpenters. Under their direction, the collective readied the cadets' quarters and the dining room for winter.

A great deal of work was done by flight instructors Valentin Zinov'yev, Vladimir Shilkin, and Sergey Gongin, Leonid Matveyev, senior technician of a detachment, headed this brigade.

Painting was done by flight instructors Nina Sokolova and Tamara Orlova. And flight instructor Vladimir Mityukhlayev proved to be a good electrician: he alone managed to cope with the entire job of installing the electric wiring.

Together, with great enthusiasm, also worked the personnel of the helicopter detachment and the glider and parachute links.

Taken into consideration at the same time were the needs of the special service workers, who serviced the flights. Prepared for work under winter conditions were the quarters of the battery-fuel stations and the communications service, the field aviation repair shop (PARM), a warming station for operators, and a hot box. The necessary number of reinforced concrete areas for the parking of helicopters and aircraft were built and equipped. A garage and quarters for the storage of gliders were built. All of this was done with the active participation of the entire personnel.

Inasmuch as, previously, cadets and sportsmen studied theory in winter and carried out their flights in summer, there was a great gap between theoretical and practical training. The shift to year round work made it possible to eliminate this deficiency.

At training methods conferences, we went into detailed discussion of questions involving the organization of training with cadets, and came to the conclusion that their training program needed to be divided into two periods -- winter and summer. The first period encompasses the months of November to March, the second, May to August.

In the first period, lasting approximately to 15 January, i.e., prior to the beginning of winter flights, cadets cover all of the chief topics in their flight training preparation course. During this, special attention is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of flight under winter conditions. Thus, for example, in training classes on components of the engine, we go into great detail on the rules for the use of the preheater, characteristic changes in the temperature within the engine, special problems connected with starting the engine in winter, etc.

From 15 March on, i.e., with the departure of the cadets for the winter camps, non-flying days are used for theoretical training. The remaining subjects of the flight preparation course are taken up in this training. That is why all the instructors in theory come out to the airfield together with the flight instructors.

The second period begins in May, following a vacation for flight personnel.

We use the periods in between flights for study, with the cadets, of subjects connected with the operation of material under conditions of flight, peculiarities of flight technique, and other questions. Following this, cadets are given tests and then set to flying.

Instructors in flight theory utilize non-flying days for theoretical training. In addition to this, consultations are conducted out at the flight line. Repeated at this training are those questions, knowledge of which is necessary for the fulfillment of the regular flight exercise.

All of this has had a positive effect upon fulfillment of the plan for flight training, and rules out the need for summer conditions. In 1959, in the course of the winter and summer training periods, two graduations took place. Flight instructors Igor' Potapov and Nina Sokolova of the aircraft detachment completed their flying programs with particular success. These instructors graduated two classes of cadets and sportsmen with a minimum amount of hours spent on familiarization flights.

The training of cadets in Nikolay Sakulin's link was of high quality. Eighty percent of the persons taught in this link completed the training year with the grades of excellent.

Among the workers of the helicopter detachment, flight instructors Ivan Kharitonov, Vladimir Krylov, Boris Naydenov, and others, justly deserve fame.

In connection with the transfer to year round flying work, we organized anew the training of the instructional personnel also. Formerly, the theoretical program was given them only at the beginning of the training year, the staff of instructors study the subjects which affect flying work and the servicing of material. This covers the design of the engine, aircraft, and helicopter and their operations, practical aerodynamics, air navigation, radio communications, and others. Approximately 122 hours have been set aside for theoretical training with instructors during the winter.

The theoretical training program for the technical staff has been set at 86 hours. During the winter, a study is made of the operation of material, aircraft design, as well as the design of helicopters and engine, electrical equipment, and other subjects.

Flight instructors of the parachute and glider links study general subjects together with the flight personnel of the aircraft detachment, but take up special subjects separately.

In the process of flight preparation for theoretical training, use is made of non-flying days and plans training exercises for the commanders, during which instructors and technicians go through the remaining subjects called for in the organizational methods instructions. Under this, certain subjects of the theoretical program which were gone through at the beginning of the year are compulsorily repeated. This aids instructors and technicians to refresh their minds on knowledge already acquired as well as to carry out ground training successfully with the cadets, and to utilize aircraft equipment skillfully. In a word, theoretical training is so constructed as to facilitate the best mastery of the regular flight program exercise.

Now, a word on the peculiarities of the flight training of instructors. Inasmuch as our flights are organized in both summer and winter, instructors thus have the possibility of improving their flying technique the whole year round. We can state that our instructors are always "up to form."

We reviewed also the vacation schedule for flight personnel. Formerly, in our as well as in other air clubs, fliers went on leave in November and December, i.e., after completion of the training year. Now, we plan our leaves in two stages: the first, in April, when cadet flight training is approximately 60% completed, and when weather conditions do not permit the conducting of flights; and the second, in September, following the completion of the training year. Thus, there is uniformity in the work load of flight instructors. In addition, under this system of leaves, the interval between flights is reduced.

XXII. NEW LIMITS FOR AVIATION SPORTS

Sovetskiy Patriot /Soviet Patriot/
Moscow, Vol. 23, No. 16,
24 February 1960, p. 3.

I. Belov, Deputy
Chairman of DOSAAF
Central Committee

Following the Fourth DOSAAF Congress, aviation sports within the defense Society was somewhat strengthened, assumed more of a mass character. The number of air sportsmen -- flyers, parachute jumpers, glider pilots, aircraft model builders increased by 1 1/2-2 times in comparison with 1957. A new type of sports -- helicopter, is developing. Independent clubs, a new, remarkable form for attracting the wide masses of the youth into taking up aviation sports have received general recognition.

In recent times, certain positive steps have been taken in the matter of improving the mastery of air sportsmen. Thus, over the past two years the Society has produced about 300 masters of sports. In 1959 our air sportsmen established 112 all-union and 73 world records. The USSR is in first place in the number of records registered with the International Air Federation. To the aviation sportsmen of the Soviet Union belong 140 world records, while the United States holds 100, Italy, 29, France, 28, etc.

Fruitful work in the development of air sports, improvement of the mastery of sportsmen, and the dissemination of aviation knowledge among the population is being done by many committees and aviation organizations of the Society.

The Ivanovskaya Oblast Air Club ably trains sportsmen-rank-holders in aviation sports. In the past year 77 young men and women received first, second, and third ranks, and 362 persons, youth ranks. Eighty-two sportsmen have become instructors of the Society. The air club's model aircraft laboratory is well equipped. An indoor sports arena (kortodrom) has been built in the oblast center for training and competitions.

Great concern over the development of rank-holders and aviation sports judges is being manifested by workers of the Vil'nyus (Lithuania) Republic Aviation Sports Club. An active participant in the review of clubs conducted by the DOSAAF Central Committee, the Vil'nyus Club has trained 123 rankholders, 33 judges, and 47 instructors. The club's sportsmen last year established 17 republic records.

There is no doubt that individual committees and air clubs of the Society are seriously engaged in sports work and improving the mastery of sportsmen. With all of this however, as the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee pointed out, airplane, glider, helicopter, parachute, and aircraft model sports have not yet become really mass in nature.

In order to eliminate the lag in aviation sports and to more quickly overcome the difficulties which confront us in this path, DOSAAF committees must make it their business to become organizers of mass sports work, and to direct and control constantly the activities of air clubs and glider stations. All aviation organizations of the society must become sports training methods centers, which would serve as the base for the development of mass air sports. Nor should we neglect either the important organizational work in the cities and villages of our nation, and systematic and intelligible propaganda on aviation sports among members of the Society and the population.

Particularly much remains to be done in stepping up the development of airplane sports. Over the past years we have not only not established a single world record in the sports plane class, but have even forfeited our achievement. And this is not because our air clubs do not possess the necessary aircraft. The fact is that the directors of many air clubs, particularly those of the Astrakhan', Gor'kiy, Kazan', and a number of others, have a careless attitude towards the organization of sport and record work. Not a single attempt has been made by these clubs to establish at least an all-union record. Here there are no records held in parachute, glider, and aircraft model sports.

There is no doubt but that we need a certain renovation of the aircraft we do have on hand. Over half the air clubs have already received the fine "226 Trainer" sports planes. All of our clubs will have them in 1960. Measures are being taken to supply air clubs with "Yak-18P" planes. More than that, an experimental design bureau has been created which at the present time is working upon the development of new types of air sports equipment. Without doubt, all of this will aid in pushing airplane sports far forward.

Exceptionally high were the demands made by the Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee on our Soviet glider people. At the present time, gliding is one of the most backward aspects of air sports.

How is the mass development of gliding to be achieved? There can be only one answer to that question: the training process in teams must be improved radically, wider application made of progressive teaching and training methods, the physical training of glider pilots improved, and the number of competitions at each club and glider station increased to three times a year, with up to four to six competitions for sportsmen-rank holders.

Soaring flights should become the basic form of training and of improving the mastery of glider pilots. At the present time, such flights, particularly outside airfields at clubs and glider stations, are rarely conducted. Such an attitude towards soaring flights cannot be considered correct. It is necessary to persistently introduce soaring, and to see to it that by 1960-1961 flights over great distances become a mass phenomenon.

Nor should we turn away from the more complex aspects of flights -- on instruments and in a closed cockpit. These are important

means for improving the mastery of glider pilots. Nor should we forget, in conjunction with this, that the world records are very high. In order to surpass them, we need to master to perfection the technique of piloting a glider, to use the mighty cloud currents to attain great height and the necessary speed. Workers of the aviation engineering service of the Administration for Aviation Training and Sports of the DOSAAF Central Committee are now engaged in deciding questions connected with supplying gliders with special piloting equipment and radio apparatus.

Helicopter sports are the very youngest and newest. It has been cultivated only two years in all. But even in that time our helicopter sportsmen have captured 13 world records. In order to double or triple the ranks of helicopter pilots we must organize the broad propaganda of this sport in organizations of the Society. At every air club there must be created a section on helicopter sports and sports teams of 5-8 persons, systematic training set up and to inter-club competitions conducted every year.

In comparison with other types of air sports, parachute jumping is receiving wider development. Thousands of young men and women in study circles of DOSAAF primary organizations and in air clubs are studying the theory and practice of parachute jumping. In the past year 40,000 more jumps were made than the year before.

Good conditions exist for the further improvement of parachute sports. Two-thirds of our air clubs are already equipped with "AN-2" planes. All air clubs will have them in the coming two years. In addition, air clubs possess a sufficient number of "YaK-12" planes. Now being resolved is another important task -- the transition in the training of parachute jumpers at air clubs from balloons to airplanes, providing air clubs with sport parachutes, transistor radio stations, barographs and instruments for setting the time for free falls in delayed jumps.

However, the opportunities available to us are not always utilized. DOSAAF organizations in the Altayskiy Kray, Tatarskaya ASSR, Permskaya Oblast, for example, have trained hundreds of young men and women to make their jumps. Nevertheless, these people have never gotten to jump from planes, despite the fact that "AN-2" aircraft are available. Often this happens: members of a jump circle manage to make one or two jumps; the air club then forgets about them and does not allow them to make any more jumps. Such a harmful practice alienates youth from parachute jumping and should be combatted decisively.

There are still air clubs which do not use their aircraft to full capacity for parachute jumps. There is nonproductive utilization of aircraft at the Ufa, Krasnodar, Kuybyshev, Gor'kiy, and other air clubs. Here, an average of 2,500 jumps were made, at a time when 5,000-6,000 jumps were being made at the Alma-Ata, Sverdlovsk, and Tashkent air clubs. At the Leningrad and L'vov Air Sports clubs, which

do not have planes, an average of 6,500 jumps were made. The directors of those clubs are boldly utilizing the aircraft equipment of other organizations.

Still of very low quality is the ground training of parachutists; control over the training of chutists is very weak, and accidents have not as yet been eliminated. We have very few parachute training towers; they are still primitive and small in size, which does not facilitate the successful training of parachute sportsmen. The ground training in a majority of training circles in rural rayons is being conducted, as they say, "on the spur of the moment."

In the course of 1960 and 1961, DOSAAF committees and aviation training organizations are faced with the task of doubling and tripling the number of people engaged in aircraft model sports, in aiding in the construction of indoor sports arenas and the creation of model laboratories, primarily in republic, kray, and oblast centers. Special attention will be devoted to the development of wire- and radio-controlled models.

The increase in the ranks of aircraft model builders should be brought about primarily through creation of aircraft model circles in every school, trade school, Pioneer clubs, and at technical stations for children.

The building of jet models should receive broad development. A jet model study room is being created at the Central Aircraft Model Laboratory, which study room will develop jet model engines and the fuel suitable for them, and give advice on the design of jet models and the technology of their utilization. The rules for conducting competitions in this new class of models need to be worked out, and questions connected with providing safety of flight for model jets need to be thought through, etc.

The Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee devoted special attention to the training of matters of sports and rankholders, and the organization of training and the conducting of competitions. In this connection, everything possible must be done to publicize the appeal made by masters of sports to all DOSAAF sportsmen, published in Sovetskiy Patriot of 9 December 1959. It is a fine cause the sportsmen have undertaken! In their slogan "Having Achieved Mastery -- Help Your Comrade!" are concealed our great reserves. Actually, if every master of sports and sports rankholder were to aid young sportsmen to improve their mastery, the task of training not less than 1,500,000 rankholders will be resolved successfully.

Training and competitions held at any time of the year and under any meteorological conditions play an important role in improving the mastery of sportsmen. Aviation sports will not tolerate seasonality. It should be engaged in according to plan, systematically, and in the course of the entire year. It is only under these conditions that we can count on being successful.

XXIII. MORE AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

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Zh. Shishmanyant, Judge
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The decisions of the Fourth All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee devote greater attention to the further development of amateur radio sports. In particular, the task has been set of more than doubling the number of amateur radio stations in 1960 and 1961. Increasing the network of short-wave and ultra short-wave is not only of sports, but of important national economic, significance.

Radio amateurs of the Armenian SSR are actively struggling for the introduction of these decisions. Over a short period of time, the republic radio club has trained about 100 masters in the repair of radio apparatus. These will be able, within a short time, to become instructors in primary organizations of DOSAAF.

Organized also were seminars of physics instructors. They were told how to construct and set up ultra short-wave stations in schools, built collectively by students. Certain of these have already received their call signs.

Radio club instructors visited Leninakan and Kirovakan. They aided in the setting up of short-wave stations, built collectively, with the call letters of UG6KAB and UG6KAG. Several individual short-wave and ultra short-wave radio stations are also in operation there. One of the secondary schools of Leninakan has set up its own radio club, with its own ultra short-wave station. The network of amateur radio stations in our republic continues to grow, and now includes over 65 call numbers. However, even this number of amateur radio stations is very small for our republic.

What is interfering with increasing the number of sportsmen engaged in short-wave and ultra short-wave sports?

Practice has shown that all or the majority of the operators of individual radio stations worked actively at radio club stations, and there received a solid training, learned many "secrets" of the ether. There they received the necessary knowledge and experience, and then proceeded to the setting up of their own stations. In my opinion, we should first increase the number of radio club members, and to attract as many youth as possible to such training. Of course, their work should be directed by experienced instructors-short wave operators. All this will aid improvement of the mastery of short-wave operators, and will aid them in acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for the construction and operation of their own individual stations.

In connection with the increase in the number of short wave and ultra short-wave radio operators, it is necessary that we concern ourselves with supplying factory-made receivers and high-quality parts to collective and individual radio stations. The question might be asked: why do amateurs need factory-made receivers when they can rig up their own? The fact is that, with every year, more and more stations appear on the air. It is often very difficult to pick them up on a home-made receiver. A superheterodyne receiver is needed for all amateur frequency ranges, units which would facilitate the maintenance of contact even under "thick" air or broadcasting conditions. For it is well known that right now, during competitions, it was almost impossible to tune out interfering stations even with a 17-tube short-wave receiver. This is all the more difficult to do with a home-made receiver.

We must also say a word about the fact that we radio amateurs are very poor in propagandizing short-wave radio sports. The newspaper Sovetskiy patriot and the magazine Radio are doing little to aid us in this matter.

I remember how, during the time the men of the "Papaninets" were stuck in the Arctic ice and were drifting in 1937-1938, Radiofront regularly included a summary of the amateur radio stations whose call signs had already been heard at the North Pole. I once saw in that magazine the call sign of my own station. This gave me great joy. I began to strive for the establishment of two-way radio communications between Batumi and the North Pole. Finally, I succeeded in doing so.

Short-wave radio operators should be written about more often, stories told of them on the pages of newspapers and magazines and on the radio, and their achievements widely popularized. This will permit making radio amateur sports the favorite occupation of Soviet youth.